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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,218—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th Nov.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	759	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusohnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1st, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

The House in India for
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Catalogues Free on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 10th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 8th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 15th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The House in India for
DISPENSING.
OPEN DAY and NIGHT.
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT and BRANCHES
Under the Supervision of
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
BRANCHES:—{ CUMBALLA HILL, and BYCULLA.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.

T	Three	A Clear Head.
H	Three	
R	Three	
E	Three	
E	Three	A Good Digestion.
B	Boons	
O	Boons	
O	Boons	A Sound Liver.
N	Boons	
S	Boons	

All secured by Kemp's
LIVER TONIC GRANULES.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and ...Y DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H... ...ore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Post...

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FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

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ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
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THORPE AND CO.

JUST ARRIVED!!
FELT HATS.
EXTRA LIGHT.
MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.
BEST LONDON MAKERS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

—NEW SUITINGS.—

ALL WOOL LOUNGE SUITS	DRESS SUITS Silk Lined.	WARM SCOTCH TWEED SUITS
From Rs. 30.	From Rs. 85.	From Rs. 45.

ASQUITH & LORD, {APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"FERRINTOSH"

IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.
CONSUMED EVERYWHERE.
Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR
DIRECT LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. "NYANZA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Abbas, will SAIL for ZANZIBAR direct, precisely on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1894. For freight and passage apply to—

કેશવજી દામોદર જૈરામ,
i.e., KESSOWJI DAMODUR JAIRAM,
Agent.

301-303, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 2nd November, 1894.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 8th November, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD IRON RAILS.

THIS Company has for SALE about 5,000 Tons of Double Headed OLD IRON RAILS.

Particulars relating to the same, and Forms of Tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company, and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1895.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. BYRAMJEE NAVROSJEE, G.G.M.C., has Contracted to SELL the Property hereinafter described. All persons having claims against the said premises by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.—Dated this 8th November, 1894.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, situate in Bombay Green, now called Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 352 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No.1354, and Street Nos. 20, 21 and 22, and bounded on the South by the Elphinstone Circle aforesaid, on the North by Victoria Buildings, on the West by the premises formerly belonging to Hormasji Bomanji Wadia, but now to Maneckchand Puramchund, and on the East by public passage, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants, together with buildings or portions of buildings standing thereon, and subject nevertheless as to 53 square yards of such premises forming area of Arcade on the South thereof to such right of passage and other rights through and along the same as appertains to the public.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of BHIMJI MEGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a General Broker, residing at Pinjrapole Third Street, without the Fort of Bombay, an Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that PURMANAND GORDHUN, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, either in Person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any he has, Why the Order made in this matter on the Third Day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor, Purmanand Gordhun, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within Thirty Days from the said Third Day of October file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the Statement of his debts, estate and effects), should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be Annulled and Discharged.—Dated this Seventh Day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th Day of November, 1894.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th instant, to SATURDAY, the 10th November next (both Days inclusive), for the purpose of preparing New Certificates of Shares, which will be issued hereafter in Exchange for the present Old ones.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
Bombay, 15th October, 1894.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

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480 New English FOULARD TIES, Knots, and Bows. Our Reversible Derby for Re. 1-4, is sold by other Firms for Rs. 1-12.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette" 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

Miss Ali Abdullah will also endeavour during the approaching Sonapore Race Meeting, to Beat the present record or 100 miles on Horseback.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.

1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Nagapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.

Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of the above Consignments or for any Part of them.

Separate Rates should be quoted for Freight only; Also for Freight, including Loading and Unloading at the respective Ports.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of December next.

HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 30th November, 1894, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1895.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and Conditions under which the Contract will be let, is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1st November, 1894.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place commencing from the 3rd December, 1894, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for Sale is as follows:—
TEAK, 5,834 tons, of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD, 864 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD, 1,160 tons.

3. The Timber will be arranged in Lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the Purchase Money must be paid at the time of Sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of Sale.

W. A. TALBOT,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 16th October, 1894.

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TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ " " 7½ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7 " " 18 "	14 0
6½ " " 6½ "	4 8	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6½ " " 6½ "	4 14	8 " " 8 "	7 8
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	8½ " " 8½ "	7 4
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	8½ " " 10 "	8 14
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	8½ " " 16 "	14 2
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 20 "	17 12
6½ " " 18 "	13 8	8½ " " 24 "	21 4
6½ " " 20 "	15 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
6½ " " 24 "	18 0	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 7 "	5 8	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 to 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 to 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 28 inches.....	5 10	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
34 by 36 "	6 14	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 54 "	12 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
STRIPED PATTERN.		DIAMOND PATTERN.	
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides, ...	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

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When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

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H. CHALMERS,
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PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

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If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	" ¼th "
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Manager.

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SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Grattan Geary's; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters. Apply to
JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,252½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000	100	100	10, p.c.	166 xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,120
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhowsnagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Colaba	600	200	200	12	185
East India	300	1,500	1,500	20	325
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
Fort	400	200	...	20	106½
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
Harvey Ld	300	500	500	25	420
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400 xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215 xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25 125	500 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	469
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	20 480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200 xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	330
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,030

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	525 xd	
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40	
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	19 per ct.	305	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	715	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	385	
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225	
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,390	
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400	
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850	
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110	
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	590	
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	600 xd	
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	465	
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	360	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300	
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	465	
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395	
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	716 xd	
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660	
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	530	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,055 xd	
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	360	
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,235	
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	510	
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	135	
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	980	
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200	
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	660	
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825	
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	715	
Leopold	3,500	100	105	10	160	
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	292½	
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	2,750	
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	305	
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,807½	
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	150	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050	
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420	
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	475	
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,285	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	615	
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950	
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385 xd	
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410 xd	
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610 xd	
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½ xd	
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	195	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210	
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	525	
Udgir Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550	
Venkateshwar Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120	
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	700 xd	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	209	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	115
				7½	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	115
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,275
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	3	68
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	253
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	123½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	*...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168 xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	997½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-10	
Gold Leaf	"	28-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8	
Sovereigns	"	18-2	
Do. Drazons	"	18-0	
Silver T	"	93-3	
Do. 1/4	"	93-5	
Dollars	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	200-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Grand Concert, Tivoli Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Siam and Scindia entered, and the steamer Kapurthala left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bushire and Muscat, per extra s. s. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebundar, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

FAIR.—The annual fair at the Temple of Shree Vithoba, in a wady off the Lady Jamsetjee Road, will commence from to-morrow, and will continue for five days.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAWAB OF RAMPORE.—His Highness the Nawab of Rampore, accompanied by his staff and attended by about forty followers, left Victoria Terminus last night, by the 10 o'clock train for his territory.

THEFT AT GOA STREET.—Ragoonandan Ganesh manager in a cotton seed shop, at Goa Street, has reported to the police that, during his absence for a short time, on Tuesday afternoon, his box was broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 56, were stolen therefrom.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 240 from the Superintendent, P. and O. Company, being one-third of the entrance money charged to visitors to the Caledonia during her stay in port here. The money has been placed in the poor box fund of the hospital.

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Suckoo, a married woman, aged twenty-five years, residing at Waree Bunder, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a well near her house, owing to a quarrel, which she had with her husband's mistress. Suckoo failed to carry out her intention, as she was immediately taken out of the well by her husband, Marootee Mahadeo.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jan Mahomed Roshan was brought up on a charge of attempting to murder Rahimatbee. The circumstances under which the woman was stabbed have already been described. The case was remanded until the 22nd instant to enable the Public Prosecutor and complainant, who is now lying at the hospital, to be present. Janmahomed Roshan, the assailant, was five years ago, sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the late Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, for stabbing a woman, named Chandbee, and a Purdeshee, named Jugannath, at Mazagon.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March.....Boccacio.....Chassy...Suppe.
Overture.....Jubilation.....Bach.
Valse .....Les Sirenes .....Waldteufel.
Intermezzo from Rustic Chivalry.....Mascagni.
Potpourri .....Musical Reminiscences .....Curth.
Galop .....The Planters .....Fricke.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—On the 3rd instant, a woman, named Bhagirtee, went to her friend, named Chima, also a woman, at De Lisle Road, and asked for two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 124, saying that she wanted them for the Satya Narayan *pooja*, and promised to return them the following day. The ornaments were given to her the same day by complainant, who subsequently discovered that they had been pawned by Bhagirtee and her husband to a marwaree for Rs. 45.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Wednesday forenoon, Balla Succaram, a resident of Poona, handed over a man, named Savalia Gungaram, to a policeman, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 80. Savalia admitted the charge, and said that he had sold the property to a marwaree at Poona. The accused was yesterday placed by Inspector Good before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The case was remanded to enable the complainant to communicate with the Poona police with a view to transferring the hearing to Poona.

AN ORIGINAL GUJERATI NOVEL.—Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Mistri, a teacher in the Bombay High School, has just published an original Gujerati novel, entitled "Goolbanoo," with the main object of showing that love marriage among the Parsees are impossible so long as the parents of the marrying boys and girls were not themselves of sufficiently enlightened view to override the existing objectionable customs and usages. Mr. Mistri has in forcible language expressed his views on female education, which are worth noticing. The style of the book is easy and interesting, and the plot is well-conceived. Mr. Mistri is the author of several school books, and has in the present publication cleverly pourtrayed the character of the Parsees, both orthodox and reformed.

PERSISTING IN SILENCE.—Narayen Ramchandra, managing clerk in the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, yesterday, appeared before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of misappropriation in respect of Rs. 650. Mr. Khunderao Moroji defended the accused. Before the charge was proceeded with Mr. Byrne, who appeared to prosecute, said that the money was received by the accused, and an explanation was demanded from him as to what was done with the amount. Accused did not give any explanation until four or five days after the filing of the information. His statement, though late, was satisfactory, and Mr. Byrne, therefore, wished to withdraw the charge. The accused was thereupon acquitted.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater heard the case, in which Arjoon Gunu, employed in the Sassoon Press, was charged by Police Sepoy No. 154 C, with theft of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Bhana, a silversmith and shopkeeper. The case for the prosecution was that accused went to complainant's shop, and desired to see some silver ornaments as he wished to buy some. He concealed an anklet under his garment and attempted to make away with it when the police sepoy arrested him, and brought him to complainant who identified the ornament as his own. Mr. S. B. Spencer who appeared for the accused said that the charge was merely concocted as the police sepoy bore a grudge against his client. The magistrate after hearing the evidence discharged the accused.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Kammatipoora 14th Lane, regarding the death of William Ayers, aged about fifty-five years, lately a fitter, employed in a factory for cleaning hemp, belonging to one Kala Budda, at Coorla. The deceased lived in the premises of the factory, and was addicted to drink. On Tuesday afternoon, Ayers came to Bombay from Coorla, to have a pump repaired. He then complained to his master of pain in the abdomen and general debility. He was advised to go to St. George's Hospital, but refused to do so, and remained in his master's house until the following evening, when he suddenly became speechless and expired. Dr. Sydney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, was of opinion that death was due to exhaustion consequent on chronic diarrœa, and a verdict in accordance with this evidence was recorded.

A MILITARY BATTLE.—On Tuesday evening, a large number of soldiers, who had been shipped on the troopship Britannia for Aden and Gibraltar, having obtained a few hours' leave, left the troopship, and went on shore. Later on, sixty or seventy of these men, while under the influence of liquor, turned up at the Temple Bar Hotel, Fort, at 11 o'clock at night, and asked the manager to serve them with liquor. The manager very properly declined to do so, and they thereupon confiscated the liquor belonging to other soldiers who were drinking at the time in the bar. The upshot of these proceedings was that a free fight took place between the parties on the road, outside the hotel. On the information being received, Inspector Mynn, with a number of European police officers went to the hotel, and with some difficulty managed to clear the road and restore peace. The soldiers involved in the dispute would do well to read and mark a speech delivered a few months ago by the Commander-in-Chief of India.

THROWING A MAN OUT OF A WINDOW.—At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Bhow, a contractor, aged forty-five years, was again charged at the instance of Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt by doing an act, which endangered human life, in that he threw down Anaji Gunpat, a delivery peon in the employ of a local vernacular, out of a window in his house, and caused a sprain of the left ankle. Mr. De Souza appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Velinkar defended the accused. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that complainant had been very abusive, and accused, although provoked, waited for some time, and then laid hold of the complainant and pushed him out of the window. It was a dangerous thing to do, but fortunately complainant had only sprained his ankle. Accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default, to undergo a further term of fifteen days' like punishment. The amount of fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

BURGLARY AT KHETWADY.—Succaram Govind, a hamal in the employ of the Rev. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, residing at 3rd Lane, Khetwady, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, that, during his absence from home for an hour, in the morning, his room was broken into by the removal of the padlock on the door, and a silver *kurgoto*, a pair of silver armlets, and cash amounting to Rs. 440, the property, in all collectively valued at Rs. 535, were stolen from a locked box, which was also forced open, while gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 329-8, which were also in the same room, were found lying on the floor. Suspicion resting upon Appa Gunnoo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, he was arrested by the police in the afternoon, and on searching his house six small money bags containing Rs. 440 were found buried near the fire-place. Two men, named Dada Bapoo and Naria Babaji, implicated in the theft were subsequently arrested. It is stated that other persons were also concerned in the theft, and they are being actively searched for. The three prisoners were, yesterday, charged at the instance of Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with housebreaking and theft. On the application of the police the case was remanded for further inquiry till Tuesday next.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Lakshman Manohar, police patel of the village of Pedgaon, in the Shrigonda Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, whose dismissal has been sanctioned by the Commissioner, C. D., for gross neglect in carrying out his official duties, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

AN ADDRESS TO LORD ELGIN.

For the past six months a Parsee lady, Jerbai Cooverji Doctor, the daughter of Mr. Byramji Manekshah Guard, of Surat, has been spending two or three hours daily in working with gold and silver thread on a white silk ground, an address to his Excellency Lord Elgin. The result of the lady's toil has been the production of what is rightly described by Lord Harris to whom it was sent for inspection as "an extremely handsome piece of work." The lettering is very clear, and well proportioned, and the address is embelished with neat floral decorations, and a portrait of Lord Elgin in the centre. While the skill and patient industry of Mrs. Cooverji is worthy of high commendation, it cannot be said that the address is so successful from a literary as from an artistic point of view. A few extracts will suffice to show that we make this last remark in no captious spirit :—

"The poor Ryots of India earnestly beseech your Excellency's goodness to ameliorate their miserable condition by removing the many wrongs which they are being crushed under."

The Ryots expect fair justice at your Excellency's hands, and, unlike other Viceroys, in Abkari and Import and Export Duties, a relief in Exchange fluctuations, in the expectation of seeing the condition of Indian Trade bettered, which has of late suffered so much.

"The tendency of the Indian Government to confer empty Titles on Her Indian subjects in appreciation of their meritorious services should be changed to conferring high posts on the Natives of India, and thus making a saving to the Imperial Treasury of high salaries to European Officers."

"We, the daughters of Hindustan, are very fortunate and thankful to our Gracious Mother the Queen-Empress that she sent us a Ruler of your Excellency's noble type, who, we have been marking, is trying to fulfil the expectations that were formed of him before his taking over the reins of the Indian Government, and I earnestly and sincerely hope that, whenever your Excellency is pleased to take this Handkerchief in your Excellency's hand as an humble token of appreciation of your Excellency's services from an humble daughter of India, your Excellency will do the needful during the course of your regime."

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered Letters lying at the Bombay Post Office :—

Andrew, R F	Davidson, Fr, Messrs	Back, H
Axler, Jacob	Easdon, Master C	Pringle, A
Ardeshir, C	Frederick, H	Pryce, Capt H J
Ali Bukish	Freimann, M	Paar, A
Anand Raw Narayan	Gustatson, A	Powell, Capt
Blair, The Sisters	Gurney, Miss C	Parth, A R
Broadland, Miss E	Hamman, Mr	Reichenberger, Madame
Baines, J A	Haywood, Surgeon Major	Richardson, E
Bonasse, H	Jacob, I	Ray Madame Le
Baker, Mrs	James, W J	Ramjee & Co
Brown, Miss A	Jankidass	Stuart, Dr
Brandenburg, Mons	Jensen, Prof R	Stockell, H
Baker, Capt D	Kingsley, Mrs	Souteri, A
Bradshaw, H	Lynch, C M	Sampierz, G
Bourdillion, Mrs	Latis, R	Scott, Mrs
Carlsen, J	Litchfield, W G	Swaine, Capt
Coud, S	Lavechia, S	Stillman, Mrs
Coste, Monsde	Lawson, J	Tomback, Rosa
Challoner, A	Luevig, J	Thome, E
Courpalais, Claude	Macfadyen, Capt J B	Thomson, R G
Campbell, Mrs	Melton, Arthur	Waring, C E
Davies, Capt H SP	Mercer, L	Wallimohamed Hasanally
Desveaux, B	Overiander, Mrs	Williams, W K
Dinzer	Oliver, Miss	Warde, Mrs J C
David, A	Proskowetz, F	Ward, J W
Dobson, Mrs	Phillips, G	Wenyon, Rev D E
Dunning, C A	Perrett, T W	Wilberforce, H W (Queen's Bays).
Dadina, H M		

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	2,60,000	4,000	3,85,00
Or per mile of Railway	72	155	3	230
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	19,81,615	35,48,730	76,329	57,06,674
Total for 17 weeks	21,02,615	39,08,730	80,329	60,91,674
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,36,055	2,44,093	—3,180	3,76,938
Per mile of Ry do.	81	146	—2	225
Total to corresponding date do.	21,94,537	32,30,037	89,449	55,14,023

Increase for the week .....Rs. 8,932
Ditto to date 5,77,651

HERR JOHANN STRAUSS, who on Sunday received thousands of gifts from all parts of the world, is, says a Vienna Correspondent, threatened with one of a curious kind. He received a letter from Trieste yesterday morning signed Jakub Effendi, in which he was forewarned that a present from the ex-Khedive Ismail Pacha, of two tall giraffes, which have been his cherished property for a long time would be presented to Herr Strauss this morning. They are described as of a rare size, a male and female, respectively 24 and 18 feet high. Herr Strauss, fully enjoying the fun of this announcement sent the letter to the "Neue Freie Presse" to be published. We may be sure, says our Correspondent that a number of persons will wait outside his street in the Igelgasse to see the present arrive, and witness its reception.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is 1½d. per Bottle.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

CONTRACT FOR WHITE GLAZED PRINTING PAPER.

HARICHUND JAITHA VS. F. FISCHER AND CO.

THE plaintiff, carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Jaitha Dossa, claimed Rs. 20,055 1-0 as damages for breach of a contract dated 13th April 1893, by the defendants, by reason of the non-delivery of white glazed printing paper in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Mr. J. Peace, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Krirkpatrick and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff on the 13th April 1893 entered into a contract with the defendants, contained in three indents, for the purchase from them of white glazed printing paper, according to sample supplied by the defendants, upon terms and conditions as to price and delivery which were set forth in the indents. Defendants accepted the indents and entered into the contract by a letter of the 13th April 1893. All conditions were fulfilled to entitle the plaintiff to have the contract performed by the defendants. Yet the latter had declined to deliver the white glazed printing paper, whereby the plaintiff had been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him.

The defendants, in their written statement, said they did not contract with the plaintiff as alleged in the plaint. Mr. O. Schiller, who had signed the letter dated the 13th April 1893, had no authority to sign the name of the defendants' firm to any such document, and the defendants were not bound by any such letter or signature. One Count Messey in 1893 came to Bombay as traveller for the Hungarian Export Association, who were agents for a number of manufacturers of different kinds of goods. Count Messey occupied a room adjacent to the defendants' offices in which to show his samples. The plaintiff, the contractor with Count Messey, went to see samples of Count Messey's paper he had with him. Amongst such samples was one of white glazed printing paper, priced at £1-1-8. The plaintiff who, being a paper manufacturer, knew that such price was about half the value of such paper, and knew that there must be some mistake in the label on the sample (as in fact there was, the wrong label having got on the sample,) said he would give a large order for such paper. Count Messey said the order must go through some Bombay firm, and the plaintiff then saw Mr. Schiller, of the defendants indent department; and wrote out his orders on the defendants' indent forms. Copies thereof were taken by Count Messey, and sent by him to his principals. The defendants' firm were not principals at all in the transaction. Mr. Schiller never examined any paper or wrote any particulars of the indent. The plaintiff wanted some assurance that the paper, when it arrived in Bombay would be delivered to him, and not to another dealer; and Mr. Schiller agreed to undertake that the paper would, on arrival, be delivered to the plaintiff, and not to any one else; and Mr. Schiller signed the letter mentioned in the plaint for the purpose aforesaid, and never intended to guarantee that the paper would be sent to Bombay; but only that the defendants would see that the paper should be delivered to plaintiff on arrival and that no indent would be taken by the firm of such paper. Mr. Schiller had no authority from the defendants to give any undertaking or guarantee as alleged by the plaintiff. If the letter bore the construction contended for by the plaintiff, the defendants said that Mr. Schiller signed it in ignorance and by mistake. The defendants' firm never had any sample of the paper, and they did not, nor did Mr. Schiller understand this paper business. The defendants believed that the sample of paper ought to have borne a label, the price of which was £2 10 per 100 lbs. When Mr. Schiller learned that fact, he sent for the plaintiff and told him there was a mistake as aforesaid. The plaintiff said he knew that it was not possible to supply such paper at that price, and that he had ordered elsewhere. In fact the plaintiff knew at the time he gave his indents that Count Messey had made a mistake in the price of the sample; and he was not, the defendants contended, justified in taking advantage of such mistake. Mr. Schiller was the only person who attended to the above matter and carried on correspondence with the plaintiff; and the defendants knew nothing of the details until this suit was filed. Mr. Schiller had authority to receive and forward indents, but he had no authority to render the defendants liable as principals or to guarantee the carrying out of any indent. Under the circumstances, the indents were not *bona fide* indents, and the acceptance of them was caused by mistake and by the fraud of the plaintiff in taking advantage of a mistake that he, as an expert in the paper trade, must at once have seen and did see.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said it was clear Mr. Schiller conducted the business by signing his name under Fischer's name. The sample of paper shewn to the plaintiff was a cheaper than any he had ever seen before; and it was evident the plaintiff was anxious to get his chance and have a binding contract. The plaintiff admitted he based his claim on the letter of the 13th April. There was no reason to suppose that the defendants intentionally kept back the letter. Mr. Fischer contended that Mr. Schiller had no authority to sign such a letter; and that in doing so, Mr. Schiller was clearly acting beyond the scope of his authority. The suit was dismissed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ADMISSION OF A RETRACTED CONFESSION. IMPERATRIX vs. BALLAPA BIN DASAPPA.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Session Judge of Belgaun, who, on the 29th August last, convicted him of the offence of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The prisoner was charged with murder (his accomplice being acquitted) in causing the death of the Patel or Kemanker, named Ningappa, whom he waylaid as he was returning home from another village; and after assaulting him, throwing his body into a river. Owing to a statement by the second accused, the river was dragged, and a skeleton recovered from its depths, which was alleged by the prosecution to be that of the Patel, who was alleged to have been killed owing to the fact of the first accused having been turned out of his caste. The Sessions Judge, in charging the jury, said there was insufficient proof in his opinion that the skeleton was that of Ningappa, but agreeing with the verdict of the majority of the jury, he sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the courts decision, said: In this case the Sessions Judge convicted the prisoner on a verdict of guilty of murder being the verdict of 3 out of 5. On reading the Sessions Judge's charge it would appear that the identity of a skeleton found as that of the man supposed to be murdered was chiefly supported by the retracted confessions of the present appellant and his co-prisoner: that the prisoner's retracted confession was almost the sole evidence on which he could be held to be a murderer: and that as regards the two retracted confessions the Sessions Judge left it to the jury to determine, when coming to their verdict whether or not they were irrelevant under section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act, on the ground that they were the result of bodily illtreatment. One of the grounds of appeal is that the prisoner's confession was improperly admitted in evidence. The objection to admissibility does not appear to have been taken at the time the confession was tendered in evidence nor does there appear to have been any ruling on the point by the court, i.e., the Sessions Judge, at that time or afterwards. The question of admissibility was apparently one for the Court under section 298 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act: and as ruled in Regina vs. Navrojee, 9 Bom. H. C. R. 358. (See to Field's Law of Evidence) under section 24 for that and other cases; also Imperatrix vs. Rupya, Criminal Ruling 12 of 9th February, 1886; and Imperatrix vs. Tulsaji Criminal Ruling 61 of 10th October, 1889, as to the duty of a judge under section 298 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; Ranchod's Rulings Cols. 70,162, and Taylor on Evidence section 22. The question whether the Sessions Judge rightly admitted the retracted confession, being one of law and of the highest importance in this particular case, the Court admits the prisoner's appeal.

IT may be hoped, observes a contemporary, that the coming Lucknow meeting will obliterate the recollection of the various petty unpleasantnesses that cropped up during the last. The officer whose conduct in having, as it was said, put up with some familiarities from a bookmaker was taken under notice by the Stewards, determined to retire from the Turf, and his case has been briefly dismissed by the Commander-in-Chief, we understand, with a few expressions which imply that the matter is not considered to call for further notice on the part of the authorities. No one expects the language of the lottery room and the betting ring to be invariably refined; and it seemed to many that the Race Stewards were quitting their proper functions and assuming those of a court-martial when they began to take up a question of social conduct from the point of view of considering whether this or that was becoming in an officer and a gentleman. However the highest authority has now decided that the matter is one that need not be p

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of Messrs. E. Kesterton and Co.—
1 English-built C spring chariot, in very good order.
1 English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 English-built C spring boat-shaned phaeton.
1 English-built phaeton, suitable for single horse.
1 English-built victoria, suitable for single horse.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
1 clay pigeon trap.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful C. B. pony, about 13 2, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 chesnut Arab horse, about 14.9 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong pony cart with a grey pony and harness.
1 grey Arab horse with harness, the property of a Parsee Gentleman who has no further use of it.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 15 hands, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong pony dog cart.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CANDAWADI LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Balajee Raghoba, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Goninath Narayen and Gunpat Narayen, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Candawadi lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-seven and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Cassee Belwally, but now of Babaji Raghoonath, on the west by the property of Sooreebai, on the north by the Candawadi Lane aforesaid, and on the south by the property of the late Bhavsaram Chumpabai, widow of Kessow Purrusram, and which said piece of land stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 149 and 292, and under new No. 209, and under old Survey No. 519, and under new Survey No. 7671, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 149, which said premises were formerly in the possession of Kessowji Naik, and are now in the occupation of the said Gopinath Narayen and Gunpat Narayen and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Menesse and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by Madrasee carpenters, substantial made almyras and cabinets, &c., the property of a dealer closing his business.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Worlee, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano in very good order, especially made for India, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, carriages, and horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. C. LEES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Government Gate Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome mahogany sideboard, table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c.., the property of H. TRIMMING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 9th 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DIAMOND, RUBY AND PEARL JEWELLERY

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Jaitha Bhima and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khooshalchund Ootumchund—

A quantity of diamond, ruby, and pearl jewellery, loose pearls, diamonds, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and of best finish, best electro-plated ware, glassware, percelain ware, an ebonized cottage iron pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, handsome American four-wheeled buggy, powerful bay horse, plated harness, gent's saddle, milch cow, garden, wearing apparel, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major E. Burroughs, unsecelling to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 grand cottage pianoforte, by Rose and Co.

On account of the concerned—

WC 372—13-18 cases each 22lbs. white and coloured beads.
3578-83—8 cases each 22lbs. coloured beads.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Goordial Polecram, of Delhi, ex Gisela—

ZA-GOML-RM-1032-34-3 cases each 100 pieces gold-flowered sarees, 50" by 92½".

On account at the risk of Rampertab Sukhdial, of Delhi—

V B 13193-94—2 cases satin cloth, 30-31 inches.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Motilal Bhuewandass—

B P B 9165, 9433,930, 36 cases each 150 lbs. imitation gold 9550, 9571, 9585 } thread.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr Ardaseer Nowrojee—

1 gold open-faced self-winding watch, by Jones.
1 silver self-winding mysterious watch.
1 diamond, weighing 1 carat.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KAKUDWADY OART, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dinanath Abbajee, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of farzandari ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Kakudwady oart, on the east of the lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, measuring 25 feet from east to west, and 40 feet or thereabouts, from north to south, bearing municipal street No. 11, and ward No. 973, standing in the name of Abba Soonderjee, and now in the occupation of the said Dinanath Abbajee and his tenants, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by Kakudwady Lane, on the north by the house of Runchordas Haridas, and on the south by the property of Atmaram Waman Pandit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a splendid grand tricord cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Bluthner, specially made for India, wind-proof lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, child's pony with saddle, a large collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of Vety-Captain James Mills (whose family is going home).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable dinning drawing, office and bedroom furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts, McKenzie and others, also crockery and glassware, a rich-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, and a collection of garden plants, &c., the property of A. CRAIGIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

By order of Mr. Nancy Pearce Mahomed, the mortgagee or pledgee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Durst Hosli and Co., the mortgagors or pledgers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the goods particularised below, viz. :—

L A— 119	—1 case muslin.	
D H—1415	—1 bale canvas.	
1425	—1 "	"
1924- 5—2	"	"
1927- 9—3	"	"
2959-61—3	"	"
3167 —1	"	"
3171-72—2	"	"
3193 —1	"	"
3197 —1	"	"
3200- 1—2	"	"
3203 —1	"	"
3809-14—6	"	"
4105- 6—2	"	"
4183-85—1	"	"
4213 —1	"	"
4215 —1	"	"
4217 —1	"	"
4219-21—3	"	"
D H 225-26—2	cases satin.	
C 89-94—6	"	"
212-13—2	" cambrics.	
514-17—4	plush.	
—5	" T red, plain.	

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 9, 1894.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

THE result of the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday was that 33 lakhs, out of the 40 lakhs offered, were allotted to the three Presidencies at 1s. 1 9-32d., Calcutta getting 24 lakhs, Bombay 9 lakhs, and Madras ¼ lakh; extra allotments to the amount of one lakh having been also made at the same rate, which shows a decline of 1-16d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, in extra sales having been made meantime. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 1-16d.

Consols were again 1-8 per cent. higher in London at 102¼, but French Rentes in Paris are quoted by Reuter 1¾ per cent. lower, at 100¼. Three and a half Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. down, at £56 9-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 29 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 63¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·87⅞ dollars.

Linseed was quoted at 35½s. per 416 lbs, sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The price of Mid-Americans was unchanged at 3 1-8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower the extreme quotations being 2 63-64d. for November-December deliveries and 3 5-64d. for March-April. East Indian Cotton was 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The New York Cotton market re-opened yesterday, after Tuesday's holiday, with ready Mid.-Uplands 1-16 cent lower, at 5 11-16 cents per lb.; while February Futures declined 7 points, to 5·56 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 132,000 bales; and the present season's figures now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's and Wednesday's Receipts	132,000	104,000	87,000
Four days' do. ...	271,000	209,000	189,000
Since 1st September.	2,484,000	1,999,000	1,875,000

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day, and prices have further declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Nothing whatever has again been done for export; and the takings of the Mills sum up only 800 bales, made-up of 250 Compta, at Rs. 160; 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 156-8; 100 each of Bijapore, at Rs. 161; Khandwa, at Rs. 155; and Mowa, at Rs. 177; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 149 per candy. No further rain fell in the Bengal circle after the despatch of Monday's telegrams, and to-day's messages report Cotton crop prospect much improved at Agra and Beawar, and continued improvement at Cawnpore and Beawar, picking having commenced in the last-named district. In the Oomra circle also, there had been no more rain, and the plants were benefiting by the more favourable weather, picking having become general in the Khangaum and Jalgaum districts. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the weather remained seasonable and the crop continued to flourish, scarcely any damage being expected in the Wadwan district of the latter, where the plants were in flower.

WHEAT.—In advance of half an anna per cwt. has taken place to-day in the price of *Delhi*, but otherwise rates are unchanged, and the market has remained quiet in tone, with only the usual small export business passing. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	13	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	11	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	11	6 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	4	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	12	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS have remained a steady market. with a moderate business reported on the basis of previous rates, say :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-0-0 to " 6-1 -0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-13-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-7-0 to " 5-11-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0	per. cdy.
Do, Mixed	" 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	565 bales.
Wheat	7,957 cwts.
Linseed.....	1,559 "
Gingelly.....	5,940 "
Groundnuts	775 "
Castorseed.....	1,672 "
Rice	12,513 "

FREIGHTS remain quiet generally, and dull for prompt shipment; but a little more demand for tonnage has been noticeable to-day, though only at low rates.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was given, the rate then receding to 1s. 1 7-32d. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1 11-32d; but no Bills coming out, the rate receded to 1s. 1 5-16d. with a similar result, a little Gold is reported to have been placed on the basis of 1s. 1½d. Demand, and more was offering; but the market, all round, has been flat throughout the day, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 1½d.	"
Credits 3 " ...	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 " ...	1·40	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened rather lower than last evening's closing quotations, at 103½ for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 1-16 for Account, and remained at this level during the day, leaving off the same in both positions.

SHARES remain quiet but steady, and the only further changes we have to note on the value of Cotton Mill Scrip are an advance of Rs. 20 in James Greaves; of Rs. 17½ in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Empress, Howard and Bullough, and Oriental; and of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas, at our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading, 1st issue, are Rs. 25 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,262½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar—Mombassa interrupted.
Mail for Reunion closes at Mauritius at midnight on Saturday, the 10th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th November, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	4	15 p.m.	16	37
Teheran	8	2	28 p.m.	..	10
Suez	8	2	59 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 8th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	...	3
" Karachi.....	..	15	..	1
" Madras.....	...	28	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 7.
10 p.m. ... 73·2

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8.
6 a.m. ... 75·0
10 a.m. ... 80·4
2 p.m. ... 85·6
4 p.m. ... 84·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BURMAH.

DEATH.

COLAH—November 8, at 4-30 a.m., at Thebetkoim, Burmah, Burjorji, third son of Mr. Sorabji B. Colah, aged 35 years. Uthanna Ceremony this day (Friday) at Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy's Agiari, Colaba.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FENDALL—October 31, at Sialkot, the wife of R H Fendall, of a son.
PIERCE—October 27, at Vizianagram, the wife of Lieut F G Pierce, 9th Madras Infantry, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—October 30, at Dharamsala, the wife of Surgeon-Captain W Robinson, I M S, of a daughter (still-born.)

MARRIAGES.

FITZGERALD—CHANCELLORS—October 31, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev J Moulson, Chaplain, Maurice FitzGerald, 4th Dragoon Guards, to Florence Julie, widow of the late Major Alec Chancellor.
GREENHILL—MORISON—November 3, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Dr E F Greenhill, Calcutta, to Myra, youngest daughter of H G Morison, Madras.
LEES—APJOHN—October 29, at St John's Church, Calcutta, Clarence Edward Lees, 34th (Punjab) Pioneers, to Mabel, only child of J H Apjohn, Chief Engineer and Vice-Chairman, Port Trust, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

ROBINSON—October 30, at Dharamsala Beatrice, the dearly beloved wife of Surgeon-Captain W Robinson, 1 M S, 34th Pioneers.
WHITE—November 6, at the residence of her eldest daughter Mrs G D Dwyer, Saint Thomas' Mount, Mrs F White aged 65 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894.

THE value of the merchant shipping interest of Bombay, as shown by the figures quoted by us yesterday, is so vast that everyone must admit the importance of the issues involved in the decision given by Mr. Justice Farran in the Marine Insurance cases, which occupied about a dozen sittings of the Court prior to the October vacation. In addition to the voluminous evidence recorded by his Lordship, a mass of depositions were taken on commission at Shanghai and Hongkong. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Co., sought to recover Rs. 95,000 from five insurance companies, four of which are represented in Bombay by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, for the loss of consignments of silk and tea, shipped by them at Shanghai, for conveyance to Bombay, by the P. and O. mail steamer Bokhara, which ran aground in a typhoon in the Chinese seas two years ago. The plaintiff firm has been established in Bombay for the last half-century, and carries on an extensive business with Hongkong and Shanghai. The policies entered into with the defendant companies were repudiated on the ground that the plaintiffs or their agents when effecting the policies made false representations as to certain material facts, and entirely concealed others. The negotiations for the contracts having been carried on through subordinates, the evidence which Mr. Justice Farran was called upon to sift was of a most conflicting character, and it is apparent from the qualifications with which his Lordship guarded the expression of his opinion, that he felt that the truth did not lay on the surface. The judgment may be taken as a model of the art of nicely balancing probabilities. Although Mr. Justice Farran has come to a definite conclusion as to facts, as he was bound to do, a vein of diffidence, due to the judicial consciousness of the varied possibilities arising from the play of human motives and infirmities, can be traced throughout his elaborate analysis of the evidence. The concern of the mercantile public is not, however, so much with the special features of the case as dependent upon the appreciation of the recorded evidence, as with the legal bearing it has upon the relative position of insured and assured. It is a broad and recognised principle of the law of marine insurance, that the owner offering the risk is bound to disclose to the person accepting it all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge that are material for enabling the latter to decide upon the terms on which he will do business. The shipper has the obligation thrown upon him to place the underwriter in the same state of mind as he is himself as regards the risk which the latter is asked to insure against, and the tendency of the courts has been to make it more and more the duty of the assured to volunteer information, and to communicate facts, beliefs, and circumstances, than of the insurer to ascertain them for himself by independent investigation.

When a policy of life assurance is effected, the candidate is under legal obligation to disclose all material facts relating to his own state of health, and to his hereditary tendencies. But the life office does not rest satisfied with an *ex parte* statement which, from the very nature of things, is sure to be as favourable as possible to the object the candidate for a policy has in view. Independent enquiries are instituted, and a medical examination by the company's own medical officer takes place. Of course, the case with regard to a vessel on the high seas is different, and it is not always possible to obtain, except at considerable expense, independent verification of the statements put forward by the applicants for an assurance policy. Still the expected date of the arrival of a mail steamer is generally well-known, and there are other facts, which, if not exactly matters of common knowledge, can be obtained without difficulty or cost. But it would seem that the principle under-lying the well-known legal maxim, "Let the buyer beware" is not applicable to marine assurance, although contracts of insurance are as much a branch of mercantile law as contracts of sale. It cannot, however, be denied that there is good reason for the protection thus afforded to underwriters of policies of insurance. Generally, it is the shipper who is in a position to know all those circumstances which go to make a risk hazardous or speculative, or one that is attended with the usual perils of the sea. The underwriter not infrequently is at a distance, and has not the means or the time at his command to make enquiries and decide for himself, and it commends itself to the legal as well as to the ethical conscience, that any concealment, or misrepresentation, or fraud on the part of the owner of the goods insured, should vitiate the contract, and absolve the insurer from all liability. At the same time there is danger of the principle being pushed too far. The underwriter is entitled to all the protection that he can legitimately claim, and it is both right and expedient that he should have it. It is, however, no less just and desirable that the shipper should not be placed at a disadvantage, and should not run the risk of losing the benefit of his agreement, because of the niceties engendered by an over-tenderness for the interests of the underwriter. In these days of electric telegraphs and cables, cyphers, and code words, insurance can readily be effected in London or Bombay, through agents at those places, of goods shipped at some port in China. And such was the case in the present instance. Tea and silk were shipped by the plaintiffs' firm at Shanghai for Bombay by the P. & O. steamer Bokhara, and the vessel having become overdue at Hongkong, the branch firm at the latter place cabled to the firm at Bombay to effect an insurance here. The vessel could not be underwritten at Shanghai after it had left that port. It would under the circumstances be too much to expect that the firm at Hongkong should not only communicate to the firm here the fact of the steamer being overdue and of the rumour of a typhoon, but also the degree of apprehension felt with regard to the safety of the ship by the Hongkong partner. The plaintiffs allege that the fact of the vessel being overdue was communicated by them to the defendants through their agent. The judge, however, has held that the communication was not made, and he has concluded that the plaintiffs would not have discharged the legal obligation that lay upon them by only informing defendants that the steamer was overdue. If they did not tell the underwriter that it was reported and believed in Hongkong that a typhoon was blowing on the track the Bokhara was to take, they should at all events have acquainted him with the apprehensions that the Hongkong firm entertained with regard to the safety of the ship.

The difficulty, if not the impossibility, of conveying by telegram all the facts and circumstances on which the fears of the partner in charge of the Hongkong firm were based were admitted by the learned Judge, but then he considers that under the circumstances it was incumbent on the partner in Bombay to have communicated at least that part of the telegram received by him from Hongkong which stated that all attempts to insure the risk at that port had failed. Such a communication would, in his opinion, have been an index of what was in the mind of the Hongkong firm. Mr. Justice Farran, however, qualified this decision by remarking: "It is true that, as a general rule, the owner in effecting a policy is not bound to communicate the fact that other underwriters have refused the risk, nor their opinions, nor those of foreign correspondents, nor their own." The obligation arose, according to the learned Judge from the peculiar circumstance that the fears were telegraphed without the facts on which they were based. Not only was the Bombay partner bound to show or communicate the contents of the telegram as an index to the state of mind of the Hongkong firm, but also as indicative of his own state of mind on a perusal of the telegram. On the evidence his Lordship arrived at the conclusion that, not only did the Hongkong partner almost despair of the safety of the vessel, but that his Bombay colleague was put into the same frame of mind by the telegram in question. It is this part of the judgment, delivered on Tuesday, that will be regarded by shipping agents and owners as having a tendency to prove detrimental to commercial interests. After all the feeling of apprehension or anxiety is a question of individual temperament, and it does not necessarily follow, that because the Hongkong partner entertained grave apprehensions, his Bombay colleague on receiving telegraphic intimation that the vessel was overdue, should share those fears. The Advocate-General forcibly contended that if a principal abroad was bound to telegraph all he knew or heard, the gossip of the place, his own fears and apprehensions, and those of his neighbours, it would be impossible for him to insure at all. Furthermore, to suppose that the facts resulting in a given state of mind can be gathered with reasonable certainty from the expressions prompted by such a state of mind, is to lay open the door to a great deal that can only be based on surmise. The care of the learned Judge to ascertain the facts as far as possible by direct evidence, showed that he was conscious of the need of something more than a metaphysical basis for a right decision. It is also to be remembered that there are styles of writing peculiar to races and individuals, and a letter that a person alive of this fact would take with some reserve, might very well mislead another reader. It is said that plaintiffs intend to file an appeal against the decision; and the points raised are of so much importance to the mercantile interest, that the desirability of such a course, whatever the result may be, can scarcely be questioned. It will be to the public advantage for the final decision of so complex a principle of marine law to receive the weight of the authority of the Appeal Court.

THE Municipality spent an hour and more on Monday in discussing whether the little fish market on the Chowpati foreshore was a nuisance, and should be removed. The same subject was discussed about three years ago, when from want of proper information of the facts, and a misreading of the law, no action was taken. The local Ratepayers' Association, however, took up the matter a few months ago, and a motion was made for the removal of the nuisance. It was opposed by Mr. Roughton, but it was finally agreed that a report of the facts should be called for from the executive. These reports show that the practice of selling fish on this foreshore is not an ancient practice, but a very modern one, and that the evil has been increasing very fast of late years, for not only is fresh fish sold, but dried fish, vegetable, sweets, and soda-water. The smell has become intolerable, and although one councillor was found to say that the smell was not offensive, and that the matter should be decided in a court of law, the obvious reply was made that it did not require a court of law to determine what was patent and evident to the sense of smell of any person who had a nose. Mr. Roughton who had been obliged to admit that the sale of dried fish and other food should be prohibited at this place, fell back upon the position that the sale of fresh fish should be allowed. There is no question that the sale of fresh fish direct from the boats in which they are brought to shore is permissible, for that is allowed by the Act, but Mr. Roughton confused the sale of such fish with the sale of fish which can only be called fresh by courtesy. It was pointed out that the fresh fish which is sold here is in fact brought from other places, and is probably the refuse of the bigger markets, which must be cleared out to prevent its being destroyed. Such fish is bought up by petty hawkers, who, finding that they are not molested at Chowpati, and are not obliged to pay fees for setting up their stalls, find it convenient and profitable to resort to this place for the sale of their fish. The catch of fish which is brought to shore at Chowpati is not sold there, and any observer might see that, while the fresh fish is being landed and hurried off to the big markets, stale fish is being brought by petty hawkers for sale on the foreshore. It is never desirable to disturb an ancient practice, even if it does cause same inconvenience to people who live or frequent the vicinity, although it may amount to a nuisance. But, as has been shown, this practice is not an ancient one, and in fact has grown up within the last few years. Even if it had the sanction of twenty or thirty years, it is well known that no length of time will legitimate a nuisance, and it is immaterial how long the practice has prevailed, for the public have a right to suppress a nuisance, though it be of long standing. And there is authority for saying, that if a man knows there is a nuisance, and goes to live near it, he may maintain an action; it was said that he could not, because he goes to the nuisance, and not the nuisance to him—that used to be thought a hundred years ago to be the law; it is not the law now. We are, however, glad to observe that the Corporation, in deciding that this nuisance should be put a stop to, have at the same time thoughtfully adopted a suggestion that there should be a hawkers' market somewhere in the neighbourhood, where the poor people may go to sell their wares. The main reason for their collecting on the foreshore is, that they are not required to pay market fees, and if they were allowed a similar privilege in some other locality, it would be for the benefit of the poor and for the advantage of the city. An ambitious market is not wanted, but one suited to the poor, and a simple open space is all that is wanted, where the sellers may squat without molestation, and which may be kept clean by the executive.

ON the report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Contagious Diseases Hospital coming on for consideration, one or two councillors censured Dr. Chowksy for accommodating three or four persons who were suffering from chronic diarrhœa, on the ground that the disease was not a contagious disease. The men, in fact, died almost immediately after admission. The Corporation showed their good sense by applauding Mr. Hamilton's remark, that, so far from censuring, they ought to thank Dr. Chowksy for his humanity and good sense in admitting and attending to those dying people. A councillor once mounted on the horse of "principle" invariably allows the brute to run away with him. It is to be hoped that councillors will avoid principle as far as possible, and do their ordinary duty mounted on the serviceable hack of "Common Sense." A useful proposal by Mr. Hamilton to consider the advisability of providing playgrounds for children, especially in connection with the municipal schools, was thrown out by a majority of one vote. Mr. Wacha considered it utopian. The proposal, however, is so useful and necessary in itself, that it is sure to be brought forward again. It is just because the native town is overcrowded and too closely built over, that the Municipality must step in to provide a few small and unpretentious open spaces, which would serve both as lungs for the town and places of recreation for children. The poor

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE CHINESE FLEET HEMMED IN.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 8.

The Chinese fleet at Port Arthur is unable to escape as the Japanese fleet is commanding the entrance of the harbour and Count Oyama's Army Corps is threatening the rear.

SUCCESS OF THE CHINESE SILVER LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Chinese Silver Loan for 10,000,000 taels at 7 per cent., which was placed here, has been considerably covered.

A COTTON MARKET FOR MANCHESTER.

A well-attended meeting of merchants and manufacturers took place in Manchester to-day.

A resolution was passed for the establishment of a Cotton Market as well as a Cotton Association in Manchester.

DIRECT SHIPPING OF PIECE-GOODS FROM MANCHESTER TO INDIA.

TENDERS INVITED.

The Managing Director of the Manchester Ship Canal Company announces that the Company is prepared to accept tenders from India, by telegraph, for the direct shipping of piece-goods from Manchester to India.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

UTTER DEFEAT OF THE TAMMANY HALL PARTY.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The Tammany Hall Democrats were utterly defeated by their opponents here, the cry being "Municipal corruption."

Owing to the success of the Republicans at the polls, their majority in the House of Representatives will now exceed the Democrats and the Populists combined, by fifteen.

MORE PARTICULARS ABOUT THE MAHSUD WAZIRI ATTACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Latest news from Wano states that the mullah who was at the head of the Mahsud force, which attacked General Turner's camp, has retired to Kaniguram, and that the tribes have dispersed. The *Pioneer* publishes graphic details of Saturday's fight. It appears that the Mahsuds made a most determined and combined attack, rushing through the picquets which had not time to regain their supports, under cover of darkness; and in the early morning they rushed into the tents under a terrible fire. The Gurkhas formed a square and fought splendidly and succeeded in repulsing the enemy with a heavy loss. After hours' fighting order was given to pursue and cut off the retreat of the enemy who left 500 killed and wounded.

THE EXTRAORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Extraordinary Members of the Viceroy's Council have been told that they need not assemble at Calcutta before the 20th December.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.

H. E. the Governor left Godhra at 10 a.m., the Collector and principal Sirdars bidding farewell to his Excellency at the station. At Dakur and Anand stations the members of the local Municipalities were present to greet his Excellency, and at Nariad where the special halted for an hour an address was presented. H. E. the Governor reached Ahmedabad at 6 p.m. The platform was packed several deep with native gentlemen, and on alighting his Excellency was received by Mr. Reid, the Commissioner, Colonel Carruthers, Commanding the station, Mr. Frost, Collector, and other Civil and Military Officers. A guard-of-honour of the 16th regiment N. I. was drawn up outside the station. After inspecting which H. E. the Governor drove off in a carriage-and-four under a salute of seventeen guns. His Excellency and party stay with the Commissioner until Saturday morning.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 8.

The evidence of Girdharlal, Bapat's banker, was completed to-day, after fourteen sittings—probably the longest evidence recorded in any local court. Witness showed many undisputed entries, which Mr. Maconochie had not initialled as he had not initialled the jama kharach entries alleged to be afterinsertions. Tho interest charged to Bapat by witness was the lowest charged to any official. Bribes received in three cases in which witness was concerned as Bapat's agent were fully entered in Bapat's *benami* accounts, and Rs. 3,000 in notes paid by witness to Bapat were paid in connection with a ginning factory. Girdharlal's *gumasta* Maneklal, in whose name some of Bapat's *benami* accounts were kept, was not cross-examined when presented for cross-examination to-day.

A BURMESE CONSPIRACY FRUSTRATED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

A petty rising has been nipped in the bud at Bilin Twon, in the Shwegyin district. Two Burmans described as Mintha or Prince and Priest, gathered a number of followers to raise a standard of rebellion. The local Burmese official heard of the plot, and promptly seized the leaders and some followers. The rest have dispersed.

RIGHT OF ENTRY INTO A TOWER OF SILENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

Mr. Cama, barrister-at-law, Bombay, appeared on behalf of Dustoor Jamaspji, before Mr. Ommaney, District Magistrate, to show cause why the order which was passed by the magistrate, on the 5th September, restraining Goostadji Rustomji Modi from entering the Patell Tower of Silence should not be rescinded. The dustoor claiming to be the manager, the magistrate had passed an order under Section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Cama further contended that the magistrate had no power to sit in judgment on his own order, but that the case must be referred to the High Court. Mr. Sydenham Smith appeared for Goostadji, and claimed that the magistrate had the power to revise the order, which he had made *ex parte* consequently without jurisdiction as Modi had not had an hearing. Mr. Smith also denied the intention of Modi to create any disturbance, urging that nobody except the corpse-bearers even entered the Tower of Silence. He pointed to the fact that the inscription on the wall stated that the tower was for the benefit of the Parsee community, Poona. The magistrate will give his decision in a day or two.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

The Gymkhana meeting this afternoon was a very good one, the weather being pleasantly cool throughout. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the principal military officers at the station were present. Five events on the card were got through in good time, the racing throughout being fairly good. Jeharavati was scratched at the post for the last race. Mr. Benwell was the honorary secretary, Mr. Moochoolshah, the clerk of the scales; and Dr. Bull, the judge.

1ST RACE.—"Polo Cup"—Value Rs. 49, for all b f Polo Ponies regularly played up to date of entry in Poona or Kirkee, the property of members of the Poona and Kirkee Gymkhanas, catch weights over 11 stone. Winners of a race value Rs. 100 barred—Distance—2½ furlongs.

Capt Gabb's b a gal Gup, 11st, Owner	1
Mr Johnson's ig cb m Jane, 11st, Mr Walton	2
Capt Upperton's br a geld Jodha, 11st, Owner	3
Mr Brent's b a p Billy, 11st, Mr Benwell	0
Capt Bond's gr cb p Grey Leg, 11st, Owner	0
Capt Versturme's b a p Archibald McNabb, 11st, Owner	0
Capt Lecky's g cb p Iron Duke, 11st, Owner	0

Gup won easily by three lengths. A close third.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Jodha; 4 to 1 against Billy and Gup; 6 to 1 against Grey Leg and Iron Duke; and 9 to 1 against the rest.

2ND RACE.—"Hie Over Cup"—Value Rs. 49, for all Maiden Arab and C B Galloways 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 12 stone. W. for I. Penalties—The winner of any Flat or Jump Race value Rs. 50, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs extra. Allowances,—C B.'s allowed 12lbs.—Distance—1 mile over 5 flights of Hurdles.

Capt Versturme's g a p Poggie, 12st 7lbs, Owner	1
Mr Baldrey's b a gal Speculation II, 11st 3lbs, Owner	2
Capt Upperton's b a p Nepean, 11st 3lbs, Owner	3
Mr Brent's g a p Chaban, 10st 11b, Capt Baynes	0
Mr Nixon's b cb gal Cocked Hat, 10st 11b, Owner	0

Poggie won easily by three lengths; two lengths between the second and third horse. Time, 2 min. and 16 secs.

Betting: Evens on Poggie; 3 to 2 against Speculation; and 3 to 1 against the rest.

3RD RACE.—"Horse Cup"—Value Rs. 49. For all horses that have never won a race value Rs. 150 or over. W. A. C. raised 3 stone—Distance—½ mile.

Capt Lecky's b aust g Tise Wake, 12st 4lbs, Owner	1
Capt Horne's b aust g Do Weel, 12st 4lbs, Owner	2
Mr Wellesley's blk aust g Southern Cross, 12st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr Hichen's b aust m Susie Tusie, 12st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr Heyland's b cb g Stick Phast, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Walton's b cb m Olive, 10st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr Fenn's ch a h Bymbo, 9st 7lbs, Mr Hewlett	0
Mr Henderson's b a h Saladin, 8st 7lbs, Owner	0

Do Weel jumped off with the lead, but The Wake finally won by a length. A poor third.

Betting: Evens on The Wake and Do Weel; 3 to 1 against Southern Cross; 4 to 1 against Saladin; and 8 to 1 against the remainder.

4TH RACE.—"Lilliput Cup"—Value Rs. 49. For all ponies, 13-2 and under which have never won a race, value Rs. 49 or over. 13-2 to carry 11 stone 7 lbs; W. for I. Allowances C. B.'s 4 lbs.—Distance—½ mile.

Capt Lecky's b a p Pebble, 11st 7lbs, Owner	1
Capt Gabb's b a geld Gift, 10st 12lbs, Capt Baynes	2
Mr Hichen's ch cb g Ted, 11st 3lbs, Owner	3
Capt Bond's gr cb p Grey Leg, 11st, Owner	0
Capt Bond's br cb m Dainty, 11st, Mr Taylor	0
Major Blomfield's g a p Wagtail, 10st 12lbs, Owner	0
Mr Hancock's b a p Grits, 10st 3lbs, Owner	0
Mr Brent's b a p Manaki, 10st, Mr Benwell	0

Gift led the half-distance when Pebble overhauled him; and a fine race ensued down the straight, Pebble winning by a neck. A poor third.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Pebble; evens on Ted; 5 to 1 against Gift; 6 to 1 against Grey Leg and Manaki; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

5TH RACE.—"Novice Cup"—Value Rs. 49. For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 49 or over 13-3 to carry 11 st 7lbs; W. for I. Allowance C. B.'s allowed 4lbs.—Distance ¼ mile.

Capt Gabb's b a gal Gup, 11st 4lbs, Owner	1
Capt Upperton's g a gal Rajah, 11st 7lbs, Capt Baynes	2
Capt Upperton's b a gel Jodha, 11st 4lbs, Owner	3
Mr Brent's b a gal Tomtit, 11st 7lbs, Mr Benwell	0
Capt Versturme's b a p Archibald McNabb, 11st 3lbs, Owner	0
Mr Searle's s w cb gal Pharoah, 11st, Mr Walton	0
Mr Taylor's ch cb m Folly, 11st, Owner	0
Mr Stewart's ch cb m Honeylulu, 10st 11lb, Owner	0

Gup won easily by four lengths; a close third.

Betting: Evens on Rajah; 6 to 4 against Tomtit; and 3 to 1 against Gup; and 4 to 1 against Folly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 8

The s. s. Rosetta left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	2 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 9-16
Bar Silver	29 1-8

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN W. WICKHAM, Assistant Commissary-General, has assumed charge of the duties of the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay District, on the departure of Major B. L. Reilly, on leave to England.

TWELVE months leave on private affairs has been granted to sub-Conductor T. A. Goodwin. P. W. D., supervisor First Grade, Military Works, and six months similar leave to Assistant Surgeon A. E. Almeida.

LEAVE under Staff Corps Rules has been granted to Major B. L. P. Reilly, Assistant Commissary General, second class, twelve months, on private affairs; and to Capt. F. R. H. Chapman, 25th (Bombay Rifles) Superintendent of Army Schools, eleven months, on medical certificate.

THE 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment stationed at Colaba, Bombay, will leave Bombay by rail on the night of the 3rd December and will arrive at Poona on the morning of the 4th, where the battalion will be placed under canvas until the Ghorepoori barracks are vacated by the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on the 21st December, this Corps taking over the barrackz at Wonowrie, vacated by the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), which Corps will leave Poona on the 20th December for Bombay, for embarkation for England on the 21st December.

THE Adjutant-General in India having inquired what rank pay is included in the consolidated salary of a 2nd class District Command, when the appointment is held by a Major-General of the British Service or Indian Army, the Government of India replied that apparently the question of what is to be considered the rank of a Major General of the British Service or Indian Army holding a 2nd class District Command and drawing consolidated salary, does not arise unless the half Staff Salary pertaining to the command has to be determined. In such a case the rule in tho first part of article 152 Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1, Part 1 applies; and the half-Staff is arrived at by deducting from the consolidated salary the Staff Corps pay of the officer who holds or last held the command.

A QUESTION OF DISTINCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the question of distinction which "Propriety" has addressed to the readers of your paper, I beg to say that it is no way improper if the title were affixed to the name of the charitable gentleman who presents the fountain to the people of Ahmedabad. It is true that the title is only temporary, but as all inscriptions generally bear the date on which they were inscribed, it would not lead the people of the future to imagine that the title was enjoyed by the honorable gentleman for ever, unless they at the time of such imagination took care to ignore the history of the present day. Besides there appears to me no reason why a fountain erected at the expense of the gentleman should not bear testimony in future to his having enjoyed the title of "the Hon'ble" in 1894. In his last paragraph "Propriety" seems to make a curious and invidious distinction between Natives and non-Natives: does he mean to imply by that sentence that Natives cannot correctly inscribe "The Hon'ble" with their names, while European members of the Legislative Council can? I hope and wish he did not mean it. Requesting you to find a corner for this in your valuable columns.—Yours, &c.

Nov. 7. *DARVENDI.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following re-arrangement of the executive divisions of the Military Works Department as proposed by the Director-Generai of Military Works:—(1) The amalgamation of the Mooltan with the Lahore Division, Military Works, with headquarters at Mian Mir; (2) the abolition of the Jullundur Division, and its amalgamation with the Ferozepore Divsion, Military Works with head-quarters at Ferozepore (3) the separation of the stations of Cawnpore and Fatehgarh from the present Lucknow Division, and their formation into a new division to be called the Cawnpore Division, Military Works, with head-quarters at Cawnpore.

WE have received the following from trustworthy sources writes the Lahore paper of the state of affairs at Kabul during the Amir's recent illness. H. H. was given up by his hakims first and then they sent up for Miss. Hamilton; she also gave him up and it was only his extraordinary constitution that pulled him through. It was gout which had got as far as his liver, and he is also suffering from sciatica. The native medical men say that he will not get over his next attack. The seriousness of his illness was kept very quiet, and the mir assembled all the sirdars and chiefs of departments &c., and would not allow them to quit the place premises. Our informant adds that in the event of the Amir's death, there will be trouble politically and considerable danger to the Europeans, who, he says, will all be put to death. He says that Mr. Pyne was in a very anxious state and had everything (horses, &c.,) ready for the Europeans to quit Kabul. Habibulla Khan is popular and will make a good ruler.

IT rained in Delhi on Saturday and heavy rain fell in Umballa on Saturday evening and throughout Sunday. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's camp and the 14th Bengal Lancers route marching to Saugor were thoroughly swamped, and if the rain continued it is doubtful that either camp were able to move on Monday. The Norfolks and the Somerset L. I. and 18th Hussars are under orders to march on the 5th, 6th and 7th instant respectively to Mian Mir, and they too may have to postpone their departure. The rain, however, was sadly needed to enable the sowing of the crops etc., which has been quite at a standstill owing to the scarcity of water and the hard soil. The weather, though rather threatening on Sunday, has again become clear in Lahore.

THE Director-General of Ordnance in India has recommended that exchange compensation allowance should be passed to a non-commissioned officer acting for a sub-conductor, and in receipt of his own regimental pay converted into Indian currency at the official rate of exchange *plus* half the forfeited pay and allowances of the absentee, subject to a maximum of Rs. 125 per mensem, which is the pay of a permanent sub-conductor. In reply the Government of India state that, although the pay of Rs. 125 per mensem actually drawn in such a case is stated in rupees, and corresponds in amount to the consolidated pay of a substantive sub-conductor, it must be held to include the sterling pay of the non-commissioned officer converted at the official rate of exchange. Exchange compensation allowance is therefore not admissible to a non-commissioned officer officiating as sub-conductor, except under the conditions laid down in Military Department letter No. 2.459 F. of July 27th, 1894.

AFTER the experience of the gold boom in Chota Nagpur a few years ago, observes a contemporary, the Anglo-Indian public has not much to learn regarding the methods of promoters; but some serious facts, conveying the same lesson as the Calcutta boom were disclosed in the Bankruptcy Court in London the week the last mail left London. The bankrupt was a Mr. C. M. Cookesley, "an ex-captain of the army." When Mr. Cookesley came to India he bought a concession of land in Madras for £1,500, which was subseqnently sold to the Indian Maimmoth Gold Mines Company. Limited, for £80.000. The arrangement was that the vendors were to receive £70,000, half of which was to go to Mr. Cookesley. It is not clear how much Mr. Cookesley actually received, but at all events the public were bled to the extent of £22,000. The Company afterwards went into liquidation. It is a tale which has been many times told, but apparently has to be periodically repeated.

THE publication of the entries for the Army Cup show that the popularity of this race is in no risk of declining. There are no less than 63 ponies entered, and 36 regiments have subscribed towards the prize. It was a happy inspiration that led the Lucknow management to frame a race which so exactly met the wants of the racing community in the mofussil—an amateur community which wants a big event to itself so that it connot be crowded out by the power of the purse. Under the present conditions the race must always be more or less an open one, and most particularly would this seem to be the case on the present occasion.

IT is quite clear that Germany is without any equivalent to Exeter Hall, otherwise Herr Leist, late Chancellor at the German Cameroons, would not have escaped with the mild punishment inflicted upon him by the Court of Discipline this week. It will be remembered that the rising last December against the German authorities in the Cameroons was largely attributed to the brutal behaviour of Herr Leist, who at that time was exercising the functions of acting Governor. The German Foreign Office sent out Herr Rose, Secretary of Legation, to make inquiries on the spot, with the result that Herr List returned home to take his trial on charges of undue cruelty in ordering women to be stripped and flogged, of immoral conduct, accompanied by acts of violence towards others left in his charge as hostages, and with having thereby caused a rising against the Imperial authority, and impaired the prestige of the German Empire. The Court acquitted him on all the counts save that of immoral conduct, to which, indeed, he pleaded guilty, and considered that his offence under that head would be adequately met by his transfer to another post with a reduction of twenty per cent on his salary. The Court was further of opinion that in causing the women to be flogged he had not exceeded his powers, and that his conduct had not been the cause of the rising. There is some expectation that the Foregin Office will appeal from this decision; but it does not seem likely that such a step would have any weight of public opinion behind it, for the German press and public take the Camerooms Flogging Scandal very quietly.

Whether or not the Chinese put a term insulting to Japan in their declaration of war against that country they seem to be under ordinary circumstances the politest people on earth. A German traveller who has just returned from China, and who has been publishing his impressions of the Chinese people, declares that in writing a letter to a perfect stranger a Chinaman calls his correspondent "my elder brother." The letter begins with such a phrase as, "May all the blessings of life be showered upon you, such is the wish of your imbecile junior." In speaking of his own family the writer says, "We ants." The address on the top of the letter is, "From my humble cabin to the glorious Palace of Pearls of my elder brother," and the preamble is, "To my excellent and benevolent elder brother who ascends the staircase of honour." At the end is the form, "The undersigned, your most obedient monkey, raises his hands in supplication to your Excellency in order that your Excellency may deign to approach the miserable ruins of our house." Finally, as a further token of humility the signature of the writer is so small as to be almost illegible.

THE Naples papers blame the action of the Commune of Resina, which has fixed an exorbitant tariff for guides on Vesuvius, and a tax of five francs from tourists who use Messrs. Cook's Vesuvius Railway. The action causes great disturbance among the foreigners under Cook's care, who believe that when they have paid their ticket for the ascent they are free of all other charges. Besides this the guides who receive patents from the Commune are very often rascals who pretend that they are in Cook's service. It is hoped (writes our Correspondent) that these abuses, which are calculated to frighten tourists away from Vesuvius, and are probably owing to the Cammorra, will be blamed *and put an end to by a higher authority.*

THE directors of the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company have secured the sole rights in the English language in the United Kingdom of the new opera by the young German composer, Herr Engelbert Humperdinck, the libretto of which has been drawn by the composer's sister, Frau Witte, from the fairy tale of "Hansel und Gretel." The opera was first produced at Weimar last Christmas, and afterwards at Munich, Frankfort, Darmstadt, Leipsic, Mayence, and other German towns, and so great and uniform was its success that arrangements were made for its production before the close of this year in 50 of the leading cities and towns in Germany and Austria including Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna. The opera has also been accepted for production at the Opera Comique, Paris. The first performance at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, took place on October 13 in the presence of the German Emperor. The opera will be produced by the Carl Rosa Company at Christmas next.

FROM time to time eccentric bequests are made public, but it would be difficult to match for eccentricity one that has just been announced in New York. Mirabeau Lamartine Towns, known as the poet-lawyer, has fallen heir to a considerable fortune by reason of his predilection for rhyme. An eccentric Irishman named Broone, who owned an estate valued at 600,000 dollars, has made Mr. Towns one of his four heirs, under curious circumstances. Some ten years ago he was attracted to the lawyer by seeing his name in print, and forming the conclusion that he was a man who did not take the law too seriously, made his acquaintance. The acquaintance developed into the lawyer summing up various cases in rhyme for his queer client, devoting his muse to please the old man's whims and fancies. Mr. Weatherley, who is a barrister as well as a lyrist, might follow the example.

THE French booksellers have misinformed M. Zola. As far back as 1864 the *Revue des Deux Mondes* published a translation by M. E. D. Forgues (Carlyle's translator) of "Sandoa Belloni," then known as "Emilia in England." M. Forgues very properly preferred the former title, and his translation is an admirable one, which every Meredith lover should read.

ON the hundred and first anniversary of the execution of Marie Antoinette, a commemorative Mass was celebrated in the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in Paris. It took place, says a Correspondent, at eight o'clock in the morning, and was attended by a small number of Royalists. They were mostly partisans of the Anjou Bourbons, or Spanish branch. The family of the Duc de Nemours were, however, represented. After the Mass a party was formed to go to the Conciergerie, to see where Marie Antoinette, who first entered Paris crowned with roses and decked out with diamonds, wore a crown of thorns. The weather being cold the pilgrimage was not continued to the Abbey of St. Denis. The few Orleanists present went after the Mass to the little chapel of St. Ferdinand, which stands on the spot where the Comte de Paris's father was accidentally killed.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the zoetrope, or wheel of life, which presented silhouetted figures in motion, was regarded as a great optical wonder; but in these days of electricity Mr. Edison, by enlisting the aid of photography, has provided a far more amusing toy. With his kinetograph he can take forty-three photographs per second; and with his kinetoscope, which his representative, Mr. F. Z. Maguire, is now exhibiting in Oxford-street, he reproduces most realistically the movements of a Spanish ballet-girl, a female contortionist, a serpentine dancer, and such busy scenes as a wrestling match, a cock-fight, a barber's shop, a forge with blacksmiths at work, and a row in an American bar-room. Marvellous representations of lifelike action are obtained, and the actors in some cases disappear from the stage and then return. In the space of twenty seconds 760 distinct views in each machine are brought so rapidly before the eye that they combine, as in the wheel of life, to form one moving picture; but in Mr. Edison's invention the effect is that of a photograph in motion. The views are printed upon an endless celluloid film, 45ft. in length, which is rotated electrically beneath a magnifying glass, and synchronised with a circular shutter having a speed of 2000 revolutions per minute.

THE Garden of Eden has been located by scientists and travellers almost everywhere on the earth's surface; at the Pole, at the Equator, in Siberia, in Peru, by the Caspian Sea, on the banks of the Ganges. In an extended article on this subject in *The American Ecclesiastical Review* (October) Rev J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., University of Notre Dame, tells us that Livingstone sought for Eden in Africa and hoped to find it at the head-waters of the Nile. Prof. D. G. Brinton, in a recent lecture, expresses his belief that the first home of our race was either in Western Europe or Northern Africa. Columbus thought he had found the site of Paradise in what is now Venezuela or Columbia. A writer in *La Nouvelle Review*, April 15, 1893, argues that the Desert of Sahara embraces what was once the Garden of Eden. Dr. Zahm gives very many of the views held on this subject, and then comes to his own conclusion, which is that the true site of Paradise is, the land intervening between the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf.

WITHIN the past few years important steps have been taken by the German Empire, with the object of extending trade relations with foreign countries. Commercial treaties were concluded in 1891 with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland and have since been in operation. During 1893, treaties were negotiated with Spain, Roumania, Servia, Egypt, and Columbia, all of which have since been ratified, except that with Spain, where a tariff war has since broken out; but it is still believed that the arrangements as originally made between the two Governments will be finally adopted. The latest development of German policy, says the *Daily News*, was the Russian Commercial Treaty, which came into force in March last, leaving still one great object which ought to be aimed at, and that is the conclusion of a tariff treaty with France, to replace the most-favoured-nation clause of the Frankfort peace. The importance of these new treaties to German trade, and the economical reaction on Great Britain, form the subject of a Consular report from Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Sir Charles Oppenheimer states that the supply of breadstuffs for Germany is facilitated and cheapened and the industrial export positively favoured, partially by duty reductions on the part of foreign countries, and partially by the duties having been fixed so as to avoid new protective measures. The most important results of the treaties will probably be found to be the security now obtained against protective surprises, and the stability given to the Customs laws of Europe for a period of ten years. Great Britain, by virtue of the most favoured-nation clause in her treaties, participates in all the benefits acquired by the commercial treaty system in all countries whither British industrial exports find their way. The same favours are secured by anticipation which the German Government has only been able to secure for German industries at the price of a reform in its former Customs policy. It will depend upon British trade itself what use it will make of the advantages so easily acquired for it by former wise policy.

Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg declares, on the strength of private information from a good source, that General Yanoff made his recent advance into the valleys of the Ghund and Sakh Daira, in the Pamirs, in virtue of the full powers with which he had previously been vested. His orders, however, were subsequently countermanded, a step which was taken because the Russian Government did not desire, by any aggressive action, to impede the normal course of the negotiations with England in regard to the Pamirs and the adjoining territories. From the same motives, apparently, it was decided in social circles to keep secret the fight which seems really to have taken place between the Russian and Afghan troops. Probably this piece of news ought to be read in connection with the statement made by "a highly placed and competent authority" in St. Petersburg to the representive of the *Standard* in that capital, in which it was admitted that the state of disorganisation produced in Russian Councils by the illness of the Czar was such as to render it undesirable for Russia to be embroiled in any serious quarrel at the present moment.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, BROACH, Nov. 7.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, accompanied by Colonel Harris, Military Secretary; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer; and Mr. C. Beatty, Superintendent of Police; arrived at Broach shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The carriages of his Excellency and Staff were shunted to a temporary crossing, opposite the Railway Engineer's bungalow, where Lord Harris is accommodated during his visit. On alighting from his carriage his Excellency was received by Mr. R. A. Moore, C.S., Collector of Surat; Mr. E. H. G. Leggate, C.S., Assistant Collector; Mr. P. R. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police; the Rev. J. Blair, and Mr. R. Tipnis, Judge of Surat. His Excellency after taking a short drive in company with Mr. Moore, returned to the bungalow and entertained the European residents at dinner in the evening. After dinner the Governor and party drove through the City to the Municipal Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated and the approaches to which were crowded by the inhabitants of the place. His Excellency, having taken his seat on a platform, at one end of the building, Mr. Chunilal, Vice-President of the Municipality, read the following address, the gentlemen who were members of that body standing up meanwhile:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the president, vice-president, and members of the Broach Municipal Corporation, beg to welcome your Excellency most heartily on this your last visit to our ancient city. Eighteen hundred years ago, Broach was one of the chief seats of the trade then carried on between India and the marts of Western Asia, yet never before this time, have the people enjoyed such peace, security, and prosperity, or such advancement in arts and industry as under the benign rule of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. May God continue to bestow on her His choicest blessings is our fervent prayer. We are happy to say that our Municipality, which was once involved in debt, is now, by careful management, possessed of a balance of nearly a lac of rupees, which should defray the cost of the water-supply scheme in the event of its being found practicable. We are thankful to your Excellency for having given us an opportunity of paying our respects to you before you leave India, and we pray, that at the end of your journey you may find yourself in undiminished health and vigour. We bid your Excellency a hearty farewell and sincerely wish that happiness and prosperity may attend you wherever you go. We beg to subscribe ourselves, with sentiments of sincere and profound respect, Your Excellency's loyal and devoted servants.

Broach, Nov. 6.

At the conclusion, Mr. Chunilal read the address of the District Local Board, the members of which now stood up:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the president, vice-president, and members of the District Local Board of Broach, beg to welcome your Excellency most heartily on this your last visit to the Head-quarters of our Board. Forty six years ago the agricultural population of this District was very poor. A large area of land was lying waste and outstanding balances running from year to year had to be written off. We are happy to say that the state of things is quite different now. Nearly all the waste land has been brought under cultivation and the Ryots are well able to pay the moderate assessment imposed upon it by the Revenue survey as proved by the almost entire absence of arrears. But the communications of the District are not what they should be. In point of revenue Broach stands fourth in the Presidency and we beg to submit that its needs specially deserve to be taken into your Excellency's kind consideration. As there seems to be no immediate prospect of a railway between Broach and Jambusar, we pray that the Local Fund road between these places may be made Provincial and metalled and maintained by the Public Works Department at Government expense, so that traffic may be facilitated and full advantage taken of the bridge over the Dhadhar river. We conclude with the prayer that it may please Almighty God to continue to bestow His blessings abundantly on Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and with our sincere wish that happiness and prosperity may attend you wherever you go. We beg to subscribe ourselves, with sentiments of sincere and profound respect, Your Excellency's loyal and devoted servants.

Broach, Nov. 6.

His Excellency, in replying to the Municipality congratulated them on their financial position and their lack of grievances, he took the opportunity of saying, that a Municipality in their flourishing financial position were fully justified in using their credit and borrowing money to expend on waterworks, if they were convinced that these works were a necessity, a good supply of sweet water added to the revenue the health and happiness of a community. By using their powers as a corporate body of borrowing money, for the improvement of their water-supply, they went hand in hand with Government for they thus set free provincial funds to aid in bettering the supply to villages and small communities unable to help themselves.

To the address of the Local Board his Excellency said that in their request for the maintenance of the road between Broach and Jumbusar being assisted from Provincial Revenues Department, he thought they had made out a good case. He could promise nothing, definitely there were no funds available at the present, but he would record their application, and if at a later date finances would admit of it, their request would have his support.

His Excellency concluded by thanking both the Municipality and District Board for their loyal address and very cordial welcome.

Mr. Chunilal then rehearsed in Guzerati in the most fluent style his Excellency's speech to the two Boards. After which the members of these Boards were severally introduced to his Excellency by the Collector.

On leaving the hall, hearty cheers were given for her Majesty and for Lord Harris and as his Excellency left the building for his carriage, the immense crowd outside cheered vociferously. His Excellency witnesses some athletic sports this morning, leaving Broach by the 11-20 a.m. train for Godhra.

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, SURAT, Nov. 6.

Early this morning his Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Lely, the Collector, and Colonel Harris drove to inspect the Veterinary Hospital, which has been lately opened here, and from thence proceeded to look over the house and the arrangements for education made for the children of the ex-Nawab of Sachin and the children of the late Nawab of Surat.

The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan had brought a team down to play the Local High School Eleven, and the match was concluded this morning, the Wadhwan Eleven winning by an innings and 6 runs. After breakfast his Excellency returned the visit made on the previous day by the Raja of Dharampur, and at 1-30 returned to the Raja's temporary residence in Surat for lunch, at which all the European residents and the principal local gentry had been invited to meet his Excellency.

At half-past two his Excellency and party drove through the city to a large mandap, opposite to the station, when the ceremony of opening the first pipe of the proposed water-works was to be performed. A dais had been erected in the centre of the tent, and his Excellency having taken his seat thereon Mr. Ishvardas J. Store, chairman of the managing committee of the Municipality, read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—Before soliciting your Excellency to perform an auspicious ceremony this afternoon in the birth-place of the Indian Empire, we venture to give a short history up to date of the Surat Water-Works. The scantiness of the water-supply in the city at times of frequent and disastrous fires, and the unwholesomeness of the water used for drinking and domestic purposes by a majority of the people are facts which require no demonstration. During the last ten years the damage done by fires amounts to twenty-five lakhs, and after every destructive fire there is a popular outcry for more water at any cost. As regards drinking water Sanitary Commissioners have repeatedly pronounced it to be insufficient and far from good, and drawn the attention of the Municipality to this urgent want of the town. The subject has been under discussion for the last thirty years. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Cowasji Jehangir having in 1864 offered Rs. 1,25,000, Mr. Gregory, Assistant Engineer, submitted in 1866 a scheme by which water was to be drawn from the Tapti river at a point about ten miles above Surat, costing about 14¼ lakhs. The estimate was under the orders of Colonel Playfair, greatly reduced, but owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Cowasji, the matter dropped. In 1867 Government requested Colonel Trevor to report on the feasibility of providing a water-supply in connection with the projected Tapti Canal, and as a result the committee presided over by Mr. (now Sir) T. C. Hope reported in 1870 that the Municipality might get water from the Tapti Canal by arranging for its distribution from a point near the railway station. The Tapti Canal project was given up by Government, and the matter again fell through. In 1877 by way of reducing the capital cost, it was proposed to obtain a water-supply from the Kankrakhari by constructing a storage work upon it, but this proved to be impracticable. In 1877 the Municipality appointed another committee, and protracted discussion followed as to ways and means which came to nothing. In 1881 it was resolved to employ Mr. Gostling to draw up a scheme, but on enquiry his terms were considered too high. Again in 1884 Mr. Dunn made at the request of the Municipality a revision of Mr. Gregory's scheme, and by modifications and eliminations reduced the cost of the original estimate to rupees ten lakhs Between 1886 and 1889 two schemes for pumping water from the river—one at Rustom-Bag to cost Rs. 5,35,461 and the other at the castle to cost Rs. 5,13,526—were prepared and eventually rejected on account of the tidal influences on the water at the two points. In 1891-92 Mr. Rebsch drew up at the request of the Municipality, a scheme costing 9¼ lakhs for drawing water from an infiltration gallery constructed in the bed of the river, near Varacha, at a point about 4¼ miles above Surat, it having been proved by numerous tests that the tides had no influence on the quality of the river water at this point. Subsequent enquiries resulted in the discovery of a suitable site, 1¼ miles nearer Surat, where the river-bed consists of clean sand and gravel to a sufficient depth to allow of supply wells being constructed, and the water at this site having been tested throughout the last fair season, and pronounced to be of good quality and not subject to any contamination by tides, this site has been finally adopted with the approval of the Sanitary Board. The final project prepared by Mr. Fardunji Cooverji Tarapurwala is estimated to cost 8¼ lakhs. It is proposed to obtain the supply from three wells sunk in the bed of the Tapti River at the selected site, each of 21 feet diameter. The supply wells will be connected together by pipes of suitable diameters laid 7 feet below summer well level, and the whole system connected with the pump-wells constructed in the high banks by means

principal sirdars and inhabitants. The Rajah of Dharampur and Mir Eaksh were amongst those who attended to say good-bye to the Governor, and having loaded his Excellency with several garlands of immense size, they cheered him loudly as the train left the station for Broach.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhuramsey presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Dr. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Drs. Dominick A. De'Monte, Dinsha Bamanji Master, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Eknath R. Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoesein Allana, Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hormusji Cursetji Curlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Shivaji Dharmaji, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTING PUBLIC BATHS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish an estimate for the construction of two public baths for the use of the poor of this city, to be built in such localities as the Health Officer may advise."

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that the matter should be deferred till the next meeting to enable members to consider the subject, which was of an important character in all its bearings.

Dr. Master read some correspondence which took place between himself and Dr. Weir. In his letter to the Acting Municipal Commissioner Dr. Master had stated that during the consideration of the next Municipal Budget he intended to propose to provide a few public baths, if he (Dr. Weir) thought that they would serve the useful purpose of improving the health of the city. In his capacity as Health Officer, he must be aware that there were at least 50,000 persons in Bombay who were houseless wanderers loafing about in the streets, and were a source of great danger to these being in town, and Dr. Master was inclined to believe that if these poor people were provided with suitable places in different parts of the town where they could have a free bath they would not only be able to keep themselves clean and comfortable, but that they would cease to be a source of danger to the public. The baths need not be very elaborate or costly. A few sheds with corrugated iron partitions fitted up with a few water-taps would serve the purpose. Dr. Weir, in his reply, said : "I was pleased and interested in your letter. The proposals must, as they have long been advocated by me, receive my most cordial and willing support. Your idea has my full sympathy, and I am sure that the Corporation will one day be of the same opinion as we are, if they are not now. Your reference to Darjeeling is very interesting. I did not know that Darjeeling had public baths, and I have no doubt the reason is a very reasonable one you gave me—the necessity of encouraging and helping the hill people of these cold and inhospitable regions to the ways of cleanliness. Even small towns—in great India we should call them villages—in England have commenced to construct and place free public baths. It is a reproach—we may say a disgrace—that baths have not been constructed for the poor of Bombay. Our colleague, Dr. Bahadhurji, has an excellent scheme for sea baths, they will serve another and an excellent purpose to your scheme. A great sanitary advantage from your proposal is, that it may draw people away from splashing and wetting while trying to wash—trying only as they can inside chawls. This will be a great advantage."

Dr. Master after reading the above correspondence, asked the Corporation to accept his motion which had found favour with their Health Officer.

Mr. Wacha's amendment being put to the vote first was agreed to.

PURCHASE OF PROPERTY.

The first business before the Corporation was the consideration of a resolution of the Standing Committee to the effect "that letter to the Secretary, dated 27th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their resolution, dated 14th May last, (sanctioning the taking up of 23·15 square yards, or thereabouts, at Rs. 10 per yard, at Mugbhat Road, as a site for dust-bin cart); and with the recommendation that sanction be given to the purchase of the whole plot of ground thereat, admeasuring 31·73 square yards at the same rate. The extra cost, Rs. 133-8-0 to be met from Surplus Cash Balance."

On the motion of Mr. Roughton the Corporation accorded sanction in terms of the above resolution.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THEIR BROKER.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee No. 7667, dated 17th October, 1894, as under :—"That, with reference to memoranda Nos. 16040 and 16381, dated 12th and 16th instant, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, the Standing Committee approve, under the terms of Section 517 (j) of the Municipal Act, of an appeal being lodged in the High Court, against the decree of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, in the case of Cooverji Hirji and Co. *vs.* the Corporation. That the Secretary be authorised to countersign cheque for Rs. 500, in favour of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., the Municipal solicitors, being the amount of the deposit to be lodged with the appeal as security for the plaintiffs' costs. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 18,951-9-9, the amounts at present payable under the decree, and of lodging the appeal to the debit of the unexpended balance of the grants, for the construction of roads in Agripada and elsewhere." They also considered resolution of the Standing Committee No. 8003, dated 24th October, 1894, as under :—"That memorandum No. 16891, dated 22nd instant, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary be forwarded to the Corporation, in continuation of the Committee's Resolution No. 7667, dated 17th idem, and with the recommendation that sanction be given to the further grant of Rs. 184-8-0, on account of the appeal lodged in the case of Cooverji Hirji & Co. *vs.* the Municipality.

Mr. Roughton proposed adoption of the standing Committee's resolution, and said that everything in connection with the question was done in accordance with the advice of their solicitors and counsel.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas seconded the resolution.

Dr. Bahadhurji said that the executive officers ought to have obtained the sanction of the Standing Committee before the appeal was filed. The Committee ought to have been consulted, which was not done in this case.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that the appeal having to be filed on a particular day there was no time to convene a special meeting of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Bahadhurji replied that the Standing Committee's decision or advice could have been obtained by means of a circular. The correspondence regarding the proposed compromise should be placed before the Corporation.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the action of the executive in the matter was unconstitutional, for they rushed into court without consulting the Standing Committee.

Mr. Roughton, in summing up, pointed out that under the Act the Commissioner was not bound to consult the Standing Committee in such cases. The Commissioner was given absolute direction in such matters.

The resolution being put to vote was carried.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Corporation discussed resolution of the Standing Committee No. 7999, dated 24th October, 1894, as under :—"That the report of the Sub-Committee, on the proposed improvement of 1st Marine Street, be approved and adopted, and that the same be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the acquisition of four plots at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,487-8-0, to the debit of the grant for street improvement."

Mr. Roughton proposed the necessary sanction.

Dr. Blaney was in favour of improving the street in question, but thought that the 4th Marine Street, where the sun's rays were hardly ever seen, and which was damp and unhealthy ought to receive their attention in preference to any other scheme.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that in such cases a line must be drawn somewhere. If they took up all the improvements at the same time they would have to spend large sums of money which they could not spare.

Dr. Bahadhurji agreed with Dr. Blaney and moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the improvement in 1st Marine Street be deferred until the Standing Committee had an opportunity to discuss whether the money could not be better spent on the improvement of 4th Marine Street.

The amendment not being seconded fell through.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that if they did not purchase the plots of ground now and allowed the opportunity to go, they would not have such a opportunity for a long time to come.

The resolution was after some discussion put to vote and carried

THE GATES OF THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDEN.

The Corporation next considered memorandum, dated 13th October, 1894, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, on the subject of recasting one of the gates of the Elphinstone Circle Garden. Stating that he had accepted the offer of Messrs. Gahagan and Co. for casting the same at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt. The total cost, Rs. 513, to be met from the grant sanctioned for the work.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton the memorandum was recorded.

LOANS FOR DRAINAGE AND OTHER WORKS.

The Corporation then recorded memorandum, dated 16th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, Resolution of Government No. 3764, General Department, dated 8th idem, on the subject of the raising of the balance of 10¼ lakhs of the 23¼ lakhs loan for drainage and other works.

After transacting some further business the Corporation adjourned until next Thursday.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

I.—SECOND B.A., B.A. (NEW RULES), SECOND B. SC AND L.C.E. EXAMINATIONS.

CANDIDATES for the above examinations are requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday, the 19th November.

Engineering Drawing.—Each Candidate for the LCE Examination will be required to exhibit one drawing duly certified as having been executed by him in an affiliated institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, as also a project as specified in the regulations. The following gentlemen will conduct the examinations.

The Rev J M Hamilton, S J, P Peterson, MA, D Sc, A Barrett, BA, the Rev R Scott, MA, the Rev R M Gray, MA, and J G Covernton, MA, in English; Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, BA, Kamlashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, BA, Bhaskar Ramchandra Arte, MA, and K B Pathak, BA, in Sanskrit; the Rev E Ustert, S J, and E B Raikes, MA, in Latin; O S Pedraza, K C I C, Officier d'Academie University, Gallic, and G Rat, in French; Jamshedji Mervanji Antia, MA, Shaik Mahomed Ispahani, Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, MA, LLB, and Casim Sumar Thariani, MA, in Persian; F G Selby, MA, the Rev H Bochum, S J, Framji Kavasji Banaji, MA, and O V Muller, BA, in History, Political Economy, Logic and Moral Philosophy; T S Tait, MA, B Sc, Govind Vithal Kurkaray, BA, Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, MA, and Kavasji Jamsetjee Sanjana, MA, in Mathematics, Pure and Applied; the Rev D Mackichan, MA, DD, and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, MA, FRAS, in Experimental Physics; Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji, LCE, Ph D, Assoc M Inst C E, FCS, MCG (Berlin and the Rev H Kemp, S J, Ph D, in Inorganic Chemistry and Metallurgy; Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar, MRCS, England, LRCP London, FLS and G M Woodrow, in Structural, Morphological and Systematic Botany, and in Botany; Surgeon-Captain L F Childe, MB, MRCS, and Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, MA, BSc, LM & S, in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Surgeon-Captain CHL Meyer, MD, BS, MRCS and Adarji Mernosji Masani, MA, BSc, in Animal Physiology; The Honourable Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, BA, LLB, and EB Raikes, MA, in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law; Nanabhai Ardeshir Moos, BSc, LCE, FRSE, FCS, in Physical Geography, Mining and Geology; F W Stevens, FRIBA, AMICE, MSA, CIE, and A W Thomson, DSc, CE, in Engineering; A W Thomson, DSc, CE, and J Dunlop, MIMech E, in Mechanical Engineering; F Gleadow, in Forestry.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MA.

Candidates are requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday, the 26th November, at 9-50 a.m. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—M Macmillan, BA, and R H Gunion, BA, in English; Rao Bahadur K B Pendse, MA, and G Thibaut, Ph D, in Sanskrit, Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, and M A Stein Ph D in Zend and Pehlvi; Khan Bahadur Shamsul-Ulma Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Ph D and Shamsul-Ulma Mirza Hairat, in Persian; F G Selby, MA, and the Rev H Bochum, SJ, in History and Philosophy; T S Tait, MA, BSc, and Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, MA, in Mathematics; M G Deshmukh, MD, BA, BSc and M J Jackson, MA, DSc, MIEE, in Physics and Chemistry; Mahamahopadhyaya Rajaram Shastri bin Ganeshbhat Bodas, in the additional paper for the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the University Library on Friday, the 23rd November, at 9-50 a.m. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—The Honourable C H Setalvad, BA, LLB and E B Raikes, MA.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday, the 26th November, at 1·50 p.m. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—Daji Abaji Khare, BA, LLB, NC Macleod, and Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, BA, LL B.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 26th November, at 9-50 a.m. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LLB, N C Macleod, and Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, BA, LLB.

EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS.

Candidates are requested to be present in the University Library, on Thursday, the 29th November, at 10-50 a.m. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—The Rev D Mackichan, MA, D D, and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamnwala, MA, FRAS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M & S.

Candidates are requested to be present in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 26th November, at 9-50 a.m. The Practical and Clinical Examinations will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—K N Bahadhurji, MD, BS and Surgeon-Captain L F Childe, MB, MRCS, in Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology; Tribhuvandas Motichand Shah, LM, and D C Davidson, LRCP, in Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery; Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, LM, and Surgeon-Major H P Dimmock, MRCS, LRCP, in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, LM, MD, and Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, MD, B Sc., BA, in Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MD.

The Candidate is requested to be present in the Town Hall, on Monday the 26th November, at 9-50 a.m. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—Surgeon-Major R Manser, MD, MRCS, LSA, and Surgeon-Captain MAT Collie, MB, CM, in Physics; Surgeon-Major H W B, Boyd, FRCSI, and D C Davidson, LRCP, in Surgery; Rastamji Nasarwanji Khory, LM, MD, and Surgeon-Major HP Dimmock, MRCS, LRCP, in Midwifery; Surgeon-Captain L F Childe, MB, MRCS, and Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, MA, BSc, LM & S, in Comparative Anatomy.

THE privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. C. A. Kincaird, I.C.S., in August last, has been commuted by the Secretary of State into six months leave, on medical certificate.

NOT since the day of the calamitous news from Manipur writes the *Pioneer* has the country had any tidings so violent and unexpected as that of the fight at Wano last Saturday morning. Fortunately, as the account shows, our force was prepared for the attack when it fell, but as far as the public went the very latest news previously, far from pointing to an outbreak, seemed to show that a peaceful solution of the situation was almost assured. Some of the maliks of the tribe had been in to the camp, others were expected, and there appeared to be nothing in the atmosphere which portended a storm. The manner of it, too, is strangely at variance with general opinions as to the fighting qualities of the Waziri. The officers of the frontier Force, British and Native, generally regard him as a skulking ruffian ready enough to prowl about the neighbourhood of camps and caravans on the chance of getting a long pot shot at stragglers; and in 1881 when the Mahsuds were on their defence as a tribe they showed no disposition to force the fighting. Yet here are these same people attacking a British force in its own camp with as much ferocity and courage as if they were Zulus or Soudan Arabs. It is well that in their ardour they could not wait for the reinforcement of 1,500 to 2,000 men which was only a few hours' distance behind on its way to join them. Had these been able to share in the attack the fight on Saturday morning would have been an unpleasantly big one. As it is their appetite for further attacks may have been dulled by the repulse of Saturday morning. But it is evidently of little use to go upon ordinary probabilities in calculating the conduct of a Waziri, and it is of course quite possible still that the news of the fighting may bring out all the martial instincts of the entire tribe, and involve us in a small war. The news to-day is of a quiet character, as far as fresh events are concerned. Captain Fulton, of the 1st Gurkhas, is returning from leave to join his regiment at Wano, and two other officers from Dharmasala are starting for the front. Surgeon-Lieutenant Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, replaces Surgeon-Major Haig, *hors de combat*.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE AT SEA.

THE hearing of the case in which C. E. Shillinglaw, second officer of the emigrant ship Bann, stood charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, at the instance of William Avery, one of the seamen on board the vessel, was continued before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. D. E. Cranenburgh defended the accused.

Captain John Ferry, examined by Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, said: I am master of the ship Bann now lying in port. This (produced) is her certificate of register. She arrived on the night of the 22nd of October from Demarara, via the Cape. I engaged the boy Plant who signed the articles at Demerara as T. Plant. He was a native of Demerara, a Creole by birth. He shipped as a boy. He died on the 3rd of September, 1894, while the ship was at anchor in Table Bay. The accused is the second officer of the ship. The boy never at any time made any complaint against anyone of having been beaten or ill treated during the voyage. I first heard of this charge against the officer on my arrival at this port, after the institution of proceedings by me against Robertson, one of my men, whom I charged with abusive and threatening language towards Dr. Ireland. I did not know that the boy was sick until Sunday afternoon, the 2nd of September. The second mate came and reported to me at one or two o'clock of the 2nd that accused was very bad. I immediately went down and took the doctor with me. The boy was on his feet then. The man Avery told me then that the boy had been ill-treated. The boy could speak, but although I asked him what was the matter he appeared to be dazed and would not answer. The doctor did not think that there was much the matter and prescribed for him. The boy was put in bed and covered with coolie blankets. The doctor went ashore after that. I was told the next morning that the boy was dead. The doctor went forward to see him. The doctor's assistant administered the medicine the doctor had prescribed. I never observed any bruise or mark about the person of the boy as far as I could see. He was buried at sea. I had six hundred emigrants on board, and I could not stop the ship to perform the burial on shore. There was nothing unusual in that. If he was buried ashore it would have detained me thirty six hours. I reported the death to the Shipping Master at the Cape, and his seal is on the certificate in the official log. (Entry produced, read, and tendered).

This (shown) was the statement made to me by Avery. He came to me at Capetown and said that he had a statement to make to the authorities. He said he did not think the boy had been well treated. He had the statement in his hand. It was first in pencil. He then wanted time to write it out more fully and I gave him time. He did so, and this is it. I took it to the Shipping Master and showed it to him. He said it was not signed by anyone and was not worth the paper on which it was written. I did not tell Avery that it was not signed, nor did I tell him the result of my interview with the Shipping Master. I brought the paper on to Calcutta, and handed it to the police (read.)

Cross-examination reserved.

John Stewart Arthur Ireland examined by Mr. Hume said: I am a Bachelor of Medicine of the Dublin University, and hold the appointment of Surgeon Superintendent in the Emigration Service. I have been in practice for ten years. I came to Calcutta in the Bann in charge of return emigrants from Demerara. I have seen the boy Plant on board the ship. On the 2nd September the ship was lying at anchor at Table Bay. About 7 o,clock in the morning the second officer came and informed that a boy in his watch was ill. The messenger who was sent for the boy said he was so ill that he could not leave his bed. We went to him and examined him carefully. I took his pulse and temperature and I formed the opinion that he was infected with malaria and that he was then suffering from Meningitis probably due to malarial influence. I directed the officer to have the boy cleaned and attended to and I prescribed for him. This (shown) is the medicine. I was delayed on shore till evening. On my return I asked if everything was all right with the boy and I received a reply in the affirmative. I did not see the boy again till after he was dead. At 5 A.M. of the 3rd the second mate called me and said. "The boy Plant is dead Sir." I saw the deceased and examined his head and face carefully and could find no mark of external injury whatever, nor could I find any reason to alter the opinion which I had already formed as to the cause of his illness and death. I then informed the Port Medical Officer at Cape town of the occurrence, and I afterwards filled in a certificate of the cause of death in the. Harbour Master's office. I also signed the official entry in the log book. On both occasions when alive and also after death there were traces of blood on his lip which must have come from his nose but I may add that this is a very common symptom in the disease Meningites. He was a Creole. I have frequently found this symptom in Meningites. The great majority of these cases defy all medical treatment. The body was fairly well nourished, very severe external injury is one of the causes of this disease. A severe blow on the head if recently delivered would cause this disease. I do not think kicks in the ribs or on the posterior would bring about this disease nor would a slap on the face unless very severe. Ill-treatment might possibly accelerate Meningites. The form of fever that I found deceased in was intermittent fever. The deceased never complained to me of being ill used by anyone on the ship. I never saw any one on the ship ill-use the boy.

Cross-examination reserved.

Henry Munro, called and examined said: I am on the articles of the ship Bann as a boy. I was a stowaway from Liverpool and was put on the articles in Demerara. There are three other stowaways. I knew the boy Plant who joined at Demerara. He is dead. I saw him the day previous to his death. It was between 8 and 12 in the morning. On Saturday afternoon, Plant complained to me that the second mate had kicked and beaten, him that morning. I noticed a mark under his nose. The upper lip was swollen and marks of blood stains on it. On Sunday morning when we were washing the boy, I saw a blueish mark under his right shoulder. There were no marks about his head or face. I saw the second mate smack the boy Plant about the face with his open hands at different times during the voyage. Plant was in the second mate's watch, I was not. I know Avery who gave information in the case. He is in the second mate's watch. Others were present on the occasions when Plant was struck by the second mate.

Cross-examination reserved.

William Carter, a seaman belonging to the Bann, next called, said :—I have seen the second mate strike the boy Plant once or twice. This was a long time before the vessel reached Capetown. The slaps I saw given could not have hurt the boy much. I never saw the second mate do anything else to the boy. The boy died on the 3rd of September. There was a black mark under his shoulder, his upper lip was swollen, and there was blood on his nose. Avery called me the day before the boy died to see the marks.

Cross-examination reserved.

Arthur Adie, called, said :—I am an A. B. on the ship Bann. I know the day the boy Plant died. I have seen the second mate slap the boy on two occasions with his open hand. I carried the boy from the deck of the forecastle to the second mate, because he was making a row with a man named Acorn. The boy was wanted by the second mate aft and he was stubborn and would not go. The boy could not stand on his legs when I took him to the second mate. I laid the boy on deck and went to call the watch. I never saw any marks or bruises on the face or head of the boy. He was ill twice, and had that night complained of being sick. Cross-examination reserved.

Joseph Temple, boatswain of the ship Bann called, said :—I know the boy Plant. I never saw the second mate beat or in any way ill-treat the boy. The boy never complained of being ill-treated. He was a very stupid boy, and would stand looking when told to do anything. I saw the boy the day before his death. He was shivering and his teeth were chattering. I saw no mark on his head or face.

Cross-examination reserved.

John Butterworth said :—I am an A. B. on the Bann. I never saw the Second mate illtreat the boy Plant. I saw him strike the boy with his open hand the day we went into Capetown, the 1st of September. The boy had made a mess on the bulwark with some bath-brick. I never knew him kick the boy. I saw Plant the day before his death, but did not notice any marks on him.

Cross-examination reserved.

C. Robertson, next called and sworn said:—I was the complainant in a case against the Captain to day for wrongful confinement. The case was dismissed. I was in the second mate's watch from Demerarar to Capetown, I saw him strike the boy Plant on the 1st of September, the day we arrived at Capetown. He struck the boy with this clenched fist on the head and body because he broke a bath-brick on a pin. The last witness was present at the time. The second mate struck the boy on other occasions with his open hand. I saw marks on the boy's eye, nose, and on the right shoulder.

Cross-examination reserved.

Andrew Baird 3rd officers of the Bann called, said:—The boy Plant was in the second officer's watch. I never saw anyone beat or ill-treat the boy. He never complained to me of being ill-treated.

At this stage the case was adjourned to the 10th instant.

NOTABLE PAPERS AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

A CLOSING service in connection with the Congress was held in Exeter Cathedral, on Oct. 14, when an impressive sermon was preached by the Headmaster of Harrow. In all, 3400 full members' tickets and 2,700 day tickets were sold during the congress. Appended is a brief summary of a few of the papers to which reference has not been already made.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Bishop of North China (the Right Rev. C. Percy Scott) read a paper on "How Best to Awaken the Church to her Missionary Responsibilities." This was to be done by consistent and systematic instruction, systematic giving, and a sense of individual responsibility among the laymen.

CHRISTIAN ETHICS AS THE COMPLETED MORAL IDEAL.

The Rev. H. Rashdalle of Hertford College, Oxford, read a paper on "Christian Ethics as the Completed Moral Ideal." The unique claim, he said, which Christianity made, alike in theology and in ethics, was to absorb into itself, to harmonise and conbine all that was true and permanently valuable in previous systems. The question to which he addressed himself was the still more fundamental one, whether all the Christian ideal represented the completed moral ideal, or whether they had already advanced, or were rapidly advancing to a still higher point of ethical development; whether we really wanted a new Christ, or whether the morality of the Gospels was an universal morality which would serve for all time and for every nation under heaven.

It is, I think, a mistake to be very anxious to discover features in the ethics of Christianity which are absolutely peculiar to itself. The originality of the Christian ideal, looked at as a whole, will hardly at the present day be disputed by any historical critic of whom it is necessary to take very serious account; but it cannot be too distinctly understood that this originality is not to be disproved by showing that some of the most characteristic utterances of the Gospel maxims can be more less closely paralleled by isolated sayings in pagam moralists or non-Christian sacred books. . . . If our Lord and His immediate followers had pretended to set forth an ethical code which in detail should anticipate the course of intellectual and social development, and contain definite rules of conduct capable of immediate application alike to the slave-holding society of the ancient world, to the feudal society of the eleventh century, and to the conditions of modern England, the teacher who made such an attempt would be justly chargeable with having misconceived the very nature of morality. But, as a matter of fact, Christianity makes no such claim. . . . Christianity as taught by Christ Himself, unlike certain Oriental religions, has never taught that self-sacrifice or renunciation is an end in itself. Life, not death, is the keynote of His teaching. . . . Not even the most arduous and most exalted kind of intellectual activity can exempt a man from the imperious Christian demand for self-sacrifice, not only outside the sphere of his special studies but in them. Even for the student, life is not a spectacle. To assert the claims of the intellectual life was, no doubt, not the special purpose of the Christian revelation. But there is nothing in the fullest recognition of those claims which is not capable of the most perfect fusion with, or rather, absorption into, the supreme Christian principle that the life of the individual must be subordinated to the wider life—physical, intellectual, moral, religious—of the whole society in which he lives. The ideal of self-culture only becomes unchristian when it becomes anti-social.

CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

The Bishop of Colombo, in a paper which was read by his brother, the Rev. E. A. Copleston desired to throw into strong relief some of the characteristics of Christian ethics by contrasting with them one of those attempts which fallen man had made unaided by revelation to define and sustain his aspiration after good. He discussed in detail the principles of Buddhism, balancing their good against their evil, and pointing out that the character which the Buddhist system emphasised and tended to produce was anti-social. The Bishop said :—

The "Questions of Menander," or "Milindaprasna," a treatise in dialogue form dating probably from the first century of our era, may fairly be taken as a witness to what Buddhism was, as a science of morals, some time after the completion of its primary literature or canon, and while it was still a powerful practical system. The Buddhist doctrine about existence and about life is in terrible contrast with the Christian, and is doubly evil—it lowers man and it undermines ethics. When we Christians thank God for our creation, we thank Him for giving us a great gift and exalting us to a share in an attribute which is His own. Buddhism forfeits entirely all this exaltation of man. It was a fall, in this respect, from Brahmanism. The Indian was guided to, or retained, a noble perception of the truth which Almighty God revealed to Moses, and had arrived at a term not unlike the Divine name when he called his deities "Self-existent." But the Buddhist is taught the contrary of this—that there is no being that is unformed; that men and gods derive their being not from above, but from below, not from the better, but from the worse; that "to be" is not the Divine essence, but a deplorable accident. It reduces ethics, as a science, to a science of the accidental—a science concerned only with what is temporary, with what is a means only to an end, not an end in itself. The whole trouble about right and wrong is thus no better than a necessary evil; there is no such thing as eternal moral principle or right conduct desireable for its own sake. "How is it," we find asked in an interesting passage (Milinda p. 214,) "that while the Buddha urged on others strict temperance in eating, he could say of himself. 'I could eat in one day this bowl full or more'?" It is replied :—"Because he had done what was to be done, had finished action, has attained his purpose. They that are whole need no medicine." The rahat, or perfect man, has lived the life, has practised conduct, has done with action; his duty is done. All moral "doing" is thus made the medicine of the sick, not the "meat and drink" of the healthy soul. The character which the Buddhist system emphasises and tends to produce is anti-social. It teaches "Love your enemies," "Give to him that asketh of thee," "Keep thyself unspotted from the world," but in the balance of these duties an overwhelming preponderance is given to the last. The feeling of kindness, the sacrifice of possessions, and even personal purity, are means to an end—the release of oneself. The ripened character gives back nothing to the human family which it has quitted. The race is poorer by every saint that it produces. That something of this sort may be charged upon Christian monasticism, in the abnormal excesses of its early days, or in the common corruption of its later forms, I know; but no candid mind can fail to see the essential differences, and I can safely leave it with others to reply. But the witness of history is distinct, that the Church has been in the world for the world's good. In nothing is the earthly origin of the Buddhist moral system more apparent than in the lifeless and technical character of its method; the readiness with which the spirit of a precept is forgotten in formulating the letter of it, or ignored in its mechanical application. Of this class of defects instances may be found in any moral system, even in those founded on the New Testament. Men forget, in working out formulæ, what is the living truth which their symbols were meant to embody; they deal with moral propositions as they might with algebraic equations. But where the truth is it flashes out sooner or later in indignant repudiation of these dead formulæ; and in the New Testament there is the living spirit of the moral law—the perfect law of liberty—ever ready to inspire the honest hearer, and to refute the mere scribe. I have elsewhere shown how the Buddhist sacred books contain almost interminable lists of offences; for instance, against the law which forbids theft. A man stole a mango, the Buddha was consulted, and pronounced it to be a sin; again, a man stole a tamarind, the Buddha gave a similar decision; and so on for hundreds of instances; as if it were necessary to mention every form of theft lest any one, not being specially forbidden, should be thought lawful. Let those who talk of comparing the Buddhist morality with the Christian compare this method of illustrating a commandment with that by which our Lord Jesus Christ, in the Sermon on the Mount, let in, by a word, a flash of light on the inner meaning and life of each precept as He touched it; or with the way in which His Apostle showed up the root and value of outward morality, when he said, "Lie not one to another, brethren, for ye are members one of another." The two moralities have no more in common than a list of bones on paper has with a living body. It is not surprising that the Buddhist treatment of moral questions should easily have sunk to these levels, because it confessedly rested on theory alone; it had not behind it or within it any inspiring motive, still less any living Giver of Life. The reader of Pascal's" Letters" knows that Christian casuistry has sometimes been disgraced by a similar, and far less excusable, defect. But the Christian conscience has never been allowed to remain, generally or for long, asleep; there is a Living and Live—giving Spirit who awakens it. May we learn to esteem and use our privilege, as disciples of Him who baptises with the Holy Ghost and with fire!

The Rev. Dr. G. A. POPE read a paper on "The Ethics of Modern Hinduism."—The Rev. F. A. P. SHIRREFF dwelt on some aspects of the ethical system of Mohammedanism.—A paper prepared by Prof. Gwatkin, and read by Prebendary Gregory, treated of the Roman Empire in the third century after Christ.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

THE *Times* of Saturday, Oct. 13, reproduced from the "Mail Summary" of the *Japan Herald* (Yokohama, Sept. 1) the full text of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed on July 16 last. The text occupies nearly three *Times* columns of small type. In an article devoted to the subject the leading journal said :—" . . . It is rather curious that for exact information concerning a matter deeply affecting British interests the people of this country are indebted to a newspaper published in Yokohama. . . . The gist of the document may be very shortly stated. It abolishes at once the special restrictions and the special protection under which British subjects have hitherto carried on trade in and with Japan, and it provides instead for the absolute equality of treatment in both countries of the subjects of both, except, apparently, in respect to the right to own land. The keynote is struck by the first article, which stipulates that 'the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property. They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of justice in pursuit and defence of their right; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.' This reciprocal form of enactment runs through a number of subsequent articles dealing in detail with the various relations of life. In fact, they secure for British subjects in Japan that complete equality before the law which the liberal policy of this country extends freely, as a matter of course, to every foreigner who chooses to settle amongst us. . . . On the other hand, this treaty supersedes and abolishes from the date on which it comes into operation all the existing treaties, conventions, and arrangements by which the limited rights now possessed by British subjects are secured. That is to say, the jurisdiction now exercised by British Courts in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities now enjoyed by British subjects as a part of, or appurtenant to, such jurisdiction, will absolutely cease and determine from the moment when the present treaty comes into force, and all such jurisdiction will afterwards be assumed and exercised by the Japanese Courts. The treaty does not take effect for five years from the date of signature, nor will it take effect, even then, unless Japan shall have given notice at the end of four years of her desire to bring it into operation. At any time after the expiry of four years one year's notice on the part of Japan will make it operative for a period of twelve years. It may be denounced by either party at the end of that period by giving notice to that effect at the end of the eleventh year. A protocol appended to the treaty fixes the ad valorem duties payable upon the more important articles of import, and provides that they shall subsequently give place to specific duties, to be settled by a supplementary convention, which shall be concluded on the basis of medium prices, as shown by the Japanese Customs returns, within six months of the date of the protocol. This tariff, it must be observed, comes into operation at once superseding the import tariff hitherto in operation under existing treaties and conventions. It is agreed that the protocol shall determine at the same time as the treaty ceases to be binding, and in all matters except the import tariff the stipulations of existing treaties and conventions are to be maintained unconditionally until the time when the present treaty comes into operation. The new tariff is in most cases double, and in some treble, that hitherto payable on imports. . . . On the other hand Japan grants an immediate removal of some of the restrictions now placed upon British subjects. They are not be allowed to trade throughout Japan until the treaty takes effect, but they are allowed greater facilities for travel and for investigation . . . In addition to stipulating for the equal treatment in all respects of British subjects and Japanese, the treaty carefully provides for the most-favoured nation treatment in all cases where we may come into competition with other nations. Any privilege, favour, or immunity which either Great Britain or Japan may at any time grant to any other nation must at once be extended to British or Japanese subjects as the case may be. It has long been apparent that the great change effected by this treaty had become inevitable, and, indeed, several years ago we ourselves advocated the settlement of our commercial relations with Japan upon the principles of equality and reciprocity now adopted. . . . The best augury of success for the new system is to be found in the throughgoing adoption by Japan of Western ideas in their most liberal form. There are no traces in the new treaty of a grudging or illiberal spirit . . . on the contrary, the frank equality, of treatment accorded to British subjects and to natives outruns the policy of some Western nations accustomed to regard themselves as in the van of progress. It is, perhaps, not to be expected that our countrymen in the Far East will all at once display perfect confidence in the new safeguards for their interests. . . . But they have several years in which to accustom themselves to the new order of things and to prepare to take advantage of the greater scope it affords for enterprise. . . . Strangers cannot expect better treatment than natives, nor would Japan listen to dictation in her municipal affairs. The danger to be guarded against is exceptionally bad treatment of foreigners, and this danger is as fully provided against in the new treaty as anything can be by international agreement."

THE SURVEY OF LONDON.

MESSRS. A & C. BLACK have for some time been making arrangements, which are now completed for the production of a new "Survey of London." The last edition of Stowe and Strype's famous work was issued in 1754; Maitland's Survey appeared in 1756; Entick's Survey in 1766; Lambert's Survey in 1806; since that time, though there have been many books written on London, on parts of London, and on Institutions of London

PURELY PERSONAL.

A STORY is going the rounds regarding a club of Dissenting ministers who recently met to discuss Professor Drummond's Ascent of Man. It was arranged that a dinner should precede the discussion, and it turned out to be a very elaborate affair; indeed the theologians were kept so long at the table that there was no time left to deal with the book. One of the company on leaving expressed his regret at this, when another promptly replied, It's just another illustration of Natural Law in the Spiritual World.

The Czar's remark on leaving Denmark for St. Petersburg, cited by the 'Speaker' the other day —I return to my Russian prison—may be paralleled with one attributed by the 'Quarterly Review to the late Mr. Forster. He once said to a friend, we are told, on the eve of his departure to Dublin after a flying visit to London, I feel like a damned soul going back to hell.

There is a curious incident recorded in the 'Times' obituary. Mr. Samuel S. Joseph, of Hyde Park Gardens, who has just died, was an ardent and judicious picture-buyer. But for the last few years he has been totally blind. He still continued, however, to enjoy the conversation of his artistic friends, and even. from their descriptions, to buy fine pictures. Is there not something very pathetic in this picture of the blind picture-buyer.

If the ideal of some politicians were realised, and the wealth of England divided equally among all its inhabitants, how much would each of us get? A writer in the 'Quarterly Review' has been going into the subject, and his calculations result as follows: —Each adult man would get 19s. 6d. a week, and each adult woman 14s.

Social distinctions seem to be rather at a discount in the Great North-West. Lord Brassey was at Winnipeg the other day when Lord and Lady Aberdeen were there, and went to the City Hall with the intention of attending the reception given to the Governor-General. Unfortunately, he forgot to take his card entitling him to enter. The truly democratic Winnipeg policeman who was guarding the entrance did not recognise any difference between a peer of the realm and an ordinary individual, and refused to allow him to pass through. Those who saw the incident said that his lordship, on recognising the situation took the matter in good part, which was certainly the best thing to do.

In Germany it is customary for young couples, when they become engaged, to announce the momentous event to the world by a simple advertisement in the new-papers. Hans Meyer and Grete Schmidt are "verlobt," and that is usually the whole story. A popular Viennese actress, however, has been moved to infuse not a little originality into the public announcement of her matrimonial projects. The notice runs thus:—I hereby desire to inform all my friends and acquaintances that I am on the eve of appearing in a new role, which I have never hitherto ventured to assume. The play is entitled Marriage. The part of first gentleman has been entrusted to Mr.——. It is upon his interpretation that the fate of the piece will depend. According as he may wish, it will be either a comedy or a tragedy. In any case, however, it will not degenerate into a farce, for we are both of us sincere and serious. Moreover, all my married friends assure me that there is really nothing in Marriage to laugh about." The idea is pretty, but decidedly one-sided. The "first gentleman" may be an important personage in his way, but the prima donna's sincere belief in the absolute unimportance of her own "interpretation" is not quite the best augury for a smooth run.

There is an agreeable frankness about Sir William Harcourt, which some consider rather brutal on occasions. But he does not spare himself, and to this, of course, there can be no objection. An intimate friend asked him some time ago whether he really liked his position as a colleague of the G. O. M. Do you think that the kettle can possibly like being tied to the tail of the dog? was his reply.

It has now been arranged that the gifts subscribed for by the tenants and residents on the Breadalbane estates in recognition of the Marquis of Breadalbane having received the Distinguished Order of the Garter, will be presented by the committee at Taymouth Castle on Friday, 2nd November. The gifts consist of an illuminated address and album containing the subscribers' names, a massive silver casquet, and two large silver goblets, elarborately chased and engraved.

The Duke of Westminster must have been considerably surprised to read in the papers that he is going to settle £20,000, a year on Lady Margaret Grosvernor when she marries Prince Adolphus of Teck. The people who circulate this nonsense (says "Truth") are presumably unaware of the fact that the Duke has a large family to provide for, and his estates which will pass to his grandson, Lord Belgrave, are in strict settlement.

The marriage is announced of Mr. Albert Chevalier to Miss Florence Leybourne. The marriage really took place before the registrar at Chapel-on-the-Firth, near Stockport. Mr. Chevalier is, of course, well known as the music hall comedian who made the coster songs so popular, while the bride is a member of the same profession, and is a daughter of the late George Leybourne, who in the last generation popularised the songs of Champagne Charlie is My Name type.

I am enabled to state on most excellent authority that for some time after Mr. Gladstone's resignation he was bent upon taking Holy Orders, and it was with a view to that step that he announced his intention of retiring from the House of Commons at the dissolution. If Mr. Gladstone's health remains good, and if his eyesight is not further impaired, it is quite likely that he will be a candidate for ordination next year. In the meantime, I understand, Mr. Gladstone has considerably modified his views on the question of the Welsh Church, and if a Disestablishment Bill is really brought in next session it is most probable that the member for Mid-Lothian will oppose it, while it is quite certain he will not vote for it. Mr. Gladstone never relished this part of the Separatist programme. Mr. Gladstone is a zealous supporter of the Welsh Church.—'World.' [Mr. Gladstone says this statement is simply untrue.]

An incident unparalleled in theatrical annals has occurred at the Theatre des Arts at Rouen, and is thus related by the "Standard's" Paris correspondent:—A few days ago M. Fonteix, a "ténor robusto," after his third appearance in Robert le Diable, was accepted by the management, though the public had been altogether against him. The next night, when M. Fonteix made his appearance before the footlights in La Favorita, the audience cried out to him to resign, and refused to hear him, after he had appealed for permission to be heard a fourth time. Seeing this, M. Fonteix went on singing for nearly an hour and a half, in the midst of a frightful noise. Most of the audience, standing up with their hats on and with their backs to the stage, were shouting snatches from the popular songs of the day. Vainly did the manager appeal to the tenor to give in and resign. M. Fonteix insisted on being heard once more. Finally the Mayor of the town, who was present, issued an order prohibiting thenceforth M. Fonteix from entering the theatre. The audience, apprised of the fact by the Police Commissary, made a little less noise during the rest of the performance.

The death of the Duke of Somerset has brought forth numerous allusions to the most famous of the marriages between Seymours and the reigning family. But Royal alliances were for several generations the mania of the house. The record is decidedly a chequered one; the intruder, if unwelcome, was not slowly snubbed to extinction in those days—he was mercifully beheaded without more ado. Jane Seymour set the family fashion by becoming the third wife of Henry VIII., to die the year after, within a few days of the birth of her son. Edward VI. Her brother, the great Protector, who was created Duke of Somerset by his nephew, "so that the name of that family from which my most beloved mother drew her beginning might not be clouded by any higher title," was beheaded soon after he had turned fifty. Thomas Seymour, brother of the Protector and of Queen Jane, proposed to the Princess Elizabeth when she was fourteen. She said "No"; but Queen Katherine Parr, the widow of Henry VIII., said "Yes" When she died, he propo-ed again to Elizabeth, who again declined the offier, without thanks. He, too, went to the scaffold.

Perhaps Queen Elizabeth had a sneaking kindness for the men who made love to her and their nephews got the benefit: anyhow, she created the Protector's son—deprived of his title by Parliament —Earl of Hertford. The mania was strong upon him too, and he married clandestinely Katherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey, and great-niece of Henry VIII. For this he was fined £15,000, and imprisonment in the Tower for nine years, by which time his wife was dead, leaving a son. Again was the family fate repeated when a Seymour married Lady Arabella Stuart. The Tower was their town house, and when Seymour took his holidays in Flanders, it was by flight, and without his wife. After her insanity and death, Seymour married again—how could he? And, six weeks before he himself died, the dukedom was restored to him. On the Seymours, therefore, were crowded the misfortunes which were intended to discourage—and did discourage—these alliances between blood royal and blood not royal. But the Marquis of Lorne and the Duke of Fife can read the tale of them to-day and laugh. It will only be poetical justice if, under the altered conditions, a Seymour is allied to a member of the house of Brunswick; and such a conjunction is among the possibilities, and even the probabilities of the next one or two generations.

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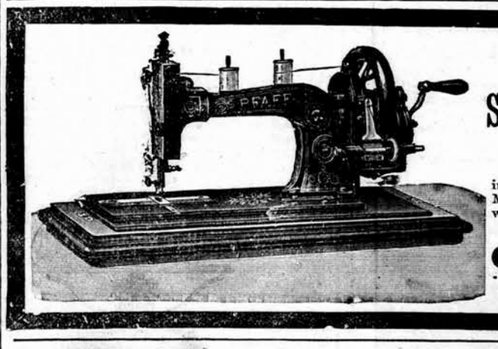
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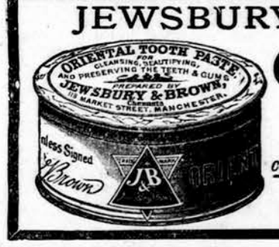
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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS
WORLD FAMED
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

THE **FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE LE DANSK**
Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

— **CHAPOTEAUT PARIS**

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA***

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

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LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

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THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

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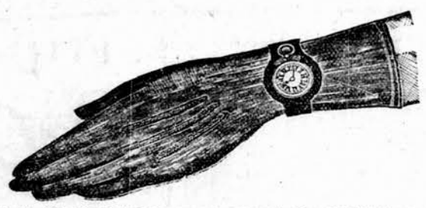
18-ct. Gold Chatelaine, Rs. 40.
Gold Watch, Rs. 55 to 150.

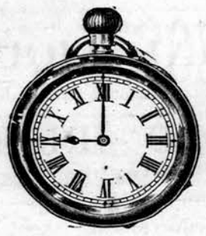
Ladies' Chased Hunting Keyless Watches, English movements, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400.



Ladies' Gold Wrist Watches, in fancy leather Wrist Straps, Rs. 57-8, 77-8, 87-8, 100, 122-8, 142-8.

Ladies' Gold Crystal face Watches, Keyless action, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 200.

Magnifying Silver Crystal Ball Chatelaine Watches, Rs. 45.



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Best quality Ladies' Gold Hunting Keyless Watch, with Engraved Monogram, from Rs. 250.

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Shell Shaped Ladies' Hunting Keyless Lever, Rs. 175.

Gun Metal Keyless Watch Chatelaine, Rs. 40.

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FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing — Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

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Apply to Messrs **VOLKART BROTHERS**
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

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TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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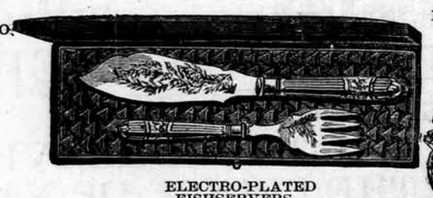
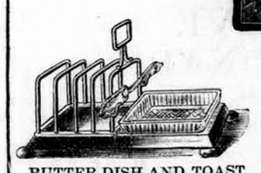
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.



ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



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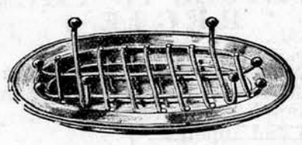

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BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL

CENTRAL DRAUGHT "FAVORITE" LAMPS

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THE ADVANTAGES IN THESE LAMPS ARE:—

Superior Workmanship, Steady White Light, Small Consumption of Oil, Simplicity in Lighting and Regulating, and last but not least,

BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE.

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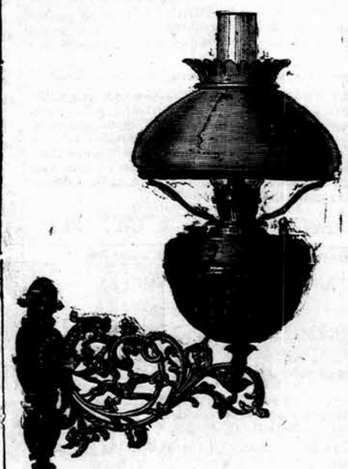

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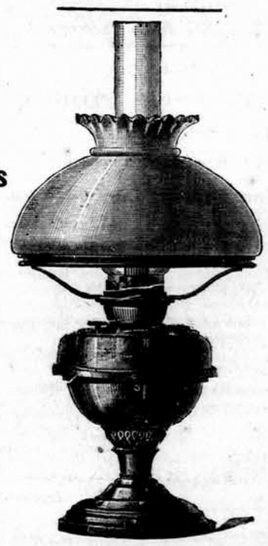

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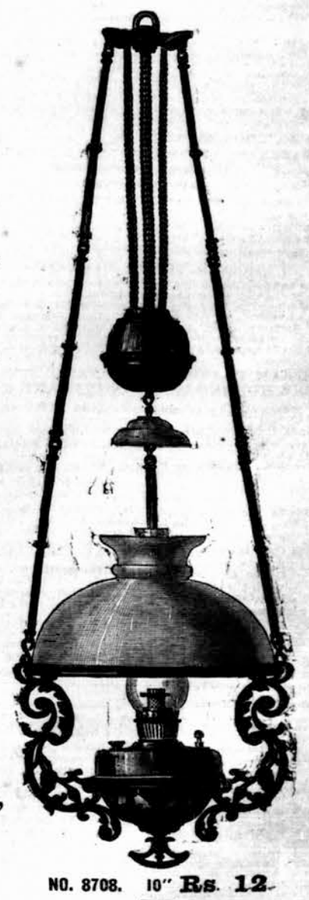

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